ULY 27, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Reign Of No-Law

AT THE time of our going to press this week the authorities responsible for law and order in Canada were still permitting the striking steelworkers in three great steel plants to use force in order to prevent non-striking workers from entering the plants and from receiving supplies of food if they were already in them. What communication existed between the workers in the Hamilton plant and the outside world was by airplane; and presumably only the lack of anti-aircraft artillery prevented the strikers from using force to close this channel of communication also. The only reason why there had not been a repetition of the violence of the preceding week was that the company and the non-striking workers had avoided all effort to make use of the regular means of access to the plant. This does not mean that the company has given up claiming the right of such access, nor that it has admitted the right of the union to put a stop to it; it means simply that the company did not think it could win in such a fight without the assistance of the authorities, and the authorities were most carefully refusing to give any assistance.

This is an absolutely impossible situation, which means the complete breakdown of all law and order. Either the strikers have a legal right to close off this access or they have not. In the former case the authorities should be preventing the company and the non-striking workers from bringing anything into the plant at all. We do not think it very probable that this is the actual meaning of the law, but that is what the strikers claim, and that is the only possible justification for their being permitted to use force in picketing the plant. In the latter case the strikers are themselves violating the law by the use of force in picketing the plant, and they should be restrained from doing so as promptly as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Prof. A. F. Wynne Plumptre, who has been on leave of absence from the Political Science Department of the University of Toronto to serve with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has resigned his university post, and at the conclusion of his service with the Board will join the editorial staff of SATURDAY NIGHT.

The editorial management of SATURDAY NIGHT *will then be vested in an Editorial Board consisting of M. R. Sutton, publisher, B. K. Sandwell, editor-in-chief, P. M. Richards, managing editor, and Mr. Plumptre, editor.*

It is not expected that Mr. Plumptre will be able to terminate his work with the W.P.T.B. for some time, as the Board still has a very large amount of work to handle with a diminishing number of experienced persons to handle it.

It is now several weeks since the Attorney-General of Ontario announced that a test case was about to be made concerning the right of forcible picketing, but no such case has been made, and the new claim of the strikers, that because theirs is the accredited bargaining agency they are entitled to prevent the company from entering into a labor contract with anybody through any other agency, has never been tested in the courts. Both sides to the dispute are being allowed to act as if they were right, although they cannot possibly both be right, because their claims are absolutely contradictory. Apparently the one hope to which the authorities cling is that the parties will cease disputing at some time in the near future; but this will do nothing to solve the impasse, because the same contradictory claims will be made whenever the next labor dispute breaks out. Indeed the trouble will be much more serious next time, because the strikers will argue, and not without some show of reason, that the right of forcible picketing has been admitted by the absence of any effort to prevent it at Hamilton, whereas the employers will certainly not concede anything of the kind unless and until they are forced to do so by a declaration of the courts that it is the law of the land.

As we go to press arrangements are being made for a group of Members of Parliament to visit the strike-bound plant. They will either be smuggled past the pickets or will be licensed to pass them by the union because of being Members of Parliament. In the former case they will be pronouncing against the right of forcible picketing, in the latter they will be admitting it. We think the Right-wing members had better insist on being smuggled and the Left-wing had better insist on being passed by the pickets.

The law of Canada on this subject is now what the legislators have made it and what the courts interpret it to be. If the law thus made and interpreted is not satisfactory to Canadian opinion it can be changed. But meanwhile there is a law, it can be interpreted, and it *must* be obeyed.

—Photo, National Film Board.

Here an Ontario farmer examines the quality of his 1946 wheat crop. Prospects generally are favorable and at least an average yield of fall wheat is expected. A better-than-average crop, perhaps around 400,000,000 bushels, is now forecast for Western Canada, thanks to the recent rainfall.

The Disfranchised

WE HOPE that no Canadian was tempted to feel superior on reading the announcement of ex-Goveror Talmadge, just elected as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Georgia and therefore certain to become the next chief executive of the State, that no Negro will vote in Georgia for the next four years. Premier Hart of British Columbia is and has long been in a position to announce that no Japanese, however much of a Canadian citizen he may be, will vote in British Columbia for whatever period Mr. Hart's coalition remains in power, and where Mr. Talmadge has to defy the Constitution and the national government of his country in order to make this announcement, Mr. Hart is entirely within the Constitution of Canada, and has the support of the national Parliament, which accepts Mr. Hart's voters' lists for the purposes of its own elections. The persons disfranchised by the legislation of Mr. Hart and his predecessors include many others than Japanese. All of the disfranchised are just as much Canadian citizens and British subjects as any Negro in Georgia is an American citizen; and many of them fought for their country and its allies in the late war just as many of Georgia's Negroes fought for the United States. Canadians have no grounds for any feeling of superiority.

Prohibiting Strikes

THE order-in-council under which the Government took over the plants of the three steel companies included in its terms an express prohibition of any strike action by the workers employed by those companies. The prohibition was ignored by the workers, and the Government has done absolutely nothing about it. It has taken no steps to impose on the strikers the penalties which its own order prescribed, and quite evidently has not the slightest intention of doing so. Indeed it obviously could not arrest anybody without beginning with Mr. Millard, and to arrest a man for actions which he has just been explaining with considerable acceptance to the House of Commons committee on labor relations would be somewhat absurd.

We do not know upon whose advice the Government acted in adopting this order-in-

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Prayers for "This Dominion" Might Be Most Improper

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN reference to the change of Dominion Day to Canada Day so suddenly thrust on an amazed public, have our legislators thought of the needless expenditure involved in the change? Take one instance. The English Prayer Book (and no doubt other similar books) has a service provided for Dominion Day, and through that service there run such petitions as "Bless our Dominion" etc., and again, Unite our scattered communities "into one Dominion from sea to sea", and again "We thank thee for the progress and prosperity vouchsafed to this Dominion". Will the Government pay the cost of having all our books called in and corrected, and our petitions revamped, in accordance with the mind of the House of Commons? This is only one of a thousand unnecessary inconveniences that would be caused by the change.

London, Ont. T. G. WALLACE

Getting Nowhere Fast

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial in the issue of June 29 is about the best thing I have read on the subject of "Friendship with Russia." We have been, as you so truly say, embarrassed by those agitators among us who demand that we approve of everything about Russia, and equally so by those other agitators who see nothing good about her. These last, apparently do everything in their power to create suspicion, even to predict inevitable war with her. No doubt they are quoted by the Russians as proof that any professions of friendship we make are just a cloak to cover this enmity so freely expressed by these trouble makers.

What many of us cannot understand is that Russians who have lived here in democratic freedom, still wish to support Russia's autocratic system, and, worse still, are those of British and Canadian origin who would sacrifice our country and its institutions to satisfy Russia's demands.

To build up an effective International body and establish a stable world Peace is surely a vast undertaking. We are "unequally yoked together with unbelievers", in Democracy. Strangely enough China, which is at about the same stage in its development from extreme Autocracy toward Democracy, is cooperative and understanding, no doubt owing to the influence of the Soong and Chiang group. Also there is in China an indomitable spirit among even the rank and file of the people and a leavening sense of proportion and of humor.

The deadly seriousness of a Gromyko and the grim, ingrained suspicion of Stalin himself keep them apart from the others in a world movement. Even the uncompromising gravity of De Gaulle was a hindrance to collaboration with France.

Praise the Lord for a sense of humor! Even Stalin melted before the geniality and the unswerving loyalty to true democratic ideals of President Roosevelt. We must admit that the combination of appeasement (to the point of agreeing to the Veto), and of "talking turkey" to Russia on the part of both British and American statesmen is something to wonder at and one cannot be surprised at Stalin's failing to credit its genuineness.

Had it been firmly stated at first that the Veto was undemocratic and that the majority carried, much trouble would have been saved. Many of us, ordinary run-of-the-mill people, felt at the time that the Veto was wrong.

If the Western powers had a little of Russia's reticence about her scientific and other achievements instead of *bragging* about such things as the world shattering atom bomb, and in effect saying "We cannot trust Russia with it, we *may* have to use it if we come to a clash with her", and if Russia were a bit more frank, we might get somewhere. As it is we are getting nowhere fast.

Toronto, Ont. F. EBY

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A Word For the Indians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HON. J. A. GLEN, Minister of Mines and Resources, is to be commended for appointing a committee to examine into the welfare of the Indians of Canada.

Our Indian population is 126,000, and being of the aboriginal race ot this continent, they have some fundamental claims on the wealth and natural resources of this country. On the whole they are markedly law-abiding, honorable and loyal. But for the help of the Indian tribes, Canada would have lost the War of 1812-14; and in both World Wars they were willing and able in service, 2,600 having served in the last war.

Our Indians live by themselves, chiefly in Reserves. They are not very successful farmers, and few are able to make an economic living. Their average earnings for 1943 are $105; last year $130. Due partly to poor housing and ignorance of health conditions, their death rate is high; tuberculosis deaths are appalling, 732 per 1,000, compared to 51 per 1,000 for the white population.

Most of the Indians get "Treaty Money" averaging perhaps $20 per year per head. Their allowances for relief of poor and indigent are very meagre; some individual cases known to the writer are $2 per month in winter and nothing in the summer, with no old-age pensions. Fortunately the Children's Allowances Act includes Indians and Eskimos.

The appointment of Indians to hold positions in the Department of Indian Affairs is not encouraged; it is said that there are only two serving in this Dept. In the United States where special provision is made in Civil Service appointments for Indians, a report states that one half of the employees of the U.S. Indian Dept. are Indians.

Our Red people are in a sense *children* and need guidance, instruction on how to live and work. The giving of votes will be of little benefit. The North American Indian Brotherhood is making claims for their race, and their efforts should receive public support.

Ottawa, Ont. ROY F. FLEMING

Old Tale Re-Told

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AT the time of Confederation much discussion took place in London re the use of such words as Kingdom, Commonwealth, etc. Sir Leonard Tilley was in the habit of daily Bible reading and one morning came to the gathering with the suggestion that he had been reading the seventy-second psalm "He shall have Dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth" and that it had come to his mind that "Dominion" was a suitable word to describe a land which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to *ultima Thule.*

The suggestion was unanimously adopted and has since been applied to the other great portions of the Empire. There was no faintest thought, that Dominion meant the rule of Great Britain over a colony. There was rather the suggestion of the hope that the destiny of the young new nation would be Divinely guided.

(REV.) CHARLES H. JOHNSON
Bridgewater, N.S.

Sable Island Horses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IS anyone still interested in Sable Island wild horses? (S. N., June 8)

There is a reference to the subject in "The Discovery of America", by the eminent historian, John Fiske. In considering the question as to whether or not the Norsemen actually founded a colony in Vinland, he points out that in the case of other abandoned colonies, the domestic animals left behind have survived, and increased, in the wild state. He cites examples, including:

"When the French, under Baron Léry made a disastrous attempt to found a colony on or about Cape Breton in 1518, they left behind them on Sable Island, a goodly stock of cows and pigs, which throve and multiplied long after their owners had gone." Is it not probable that horses were left too?

For the scholar, here is the footnote: *"Histoire Chronologique de la Nouvelle France,* pp. 40, 58, written 1689, by the Récollet Friar Sixte le Tac, (Paris 1888). See also: Laet, *Novus Orbis,* 39."

Swastika, Ont. BEVERLEY FOX

Proud Yellowknife

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article "Yellowknife Residents Dislike Spotlights" by Florence Whyard, afforded me considerable enjoyment and pleasure. I have only recently returned from a brief visit to that progressive community in the Northwest Territories and can appreciate to a certain extent the resentment of residents at overplayed publicity. This was not my first visit to Yellowknife. I was there twice in 1938, when there actually were diminutive log cabins, primitive living conditions, and an atmosphere of spicy adventure. Somewhere along the intervening years "civilization" began to set in and there is now a lively community spirit.

Perhaps writers and photographers can be partially forgiven when they tend to make the commonplace sound unique. The raconteur, seated among a circle of charmed friends, is beset with an overwhelming desire to overlook the little niceties of accuracy and encouraged even, to enlarge a mite, in the interests of a more satisfying picture. I must confess that I am personally not immune to such minor deviations from the truth.

Nevertheless there is a strange fascination to most individuals in going "down North". I do not know the reasons. Perhaps it is the vast expanse of space and the direct challenge to life. Stripped of the fancy trappings and endless distractions of big city life one is more keenly aware of the primary essentials of food, clothing and shelter. There is high satisfaction in meeting those hardy souls who prefer the rugged life of the North to "outside".

Yellowknife is certainly no place for either the poor man or the timid one. Things were rather quiet in mid-May when most of the prospectors, mosquitoes, and flies were still out in the bush. When the ice has gone off the lakes and bays and the first boats arrive activity will begin anew. So cheer up, Yellowknife residents, many tenderfeet are yet to descend upon you and carry off wild tales of the north country. It's up to you to make them want to stay.

Vancouver, B. C. A. H. PERRY

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

"MANY of Canada's M.P.s," writes a magazine contributor, "delivered newspapers when they were boys." We hope the many bright lads now employed in this useful occupation will not be too discouraged by such information.

•

And now, on top of the atomic bomb, the problems of the United Nations are further complicated by the news from Saigon that the Annamese have perfected an automatic bow which shoots five arrows at one time.

•

Professor C. R. Bell of the University of Toronto declares that Canada has no truly Canadian music. He must have overlooked the great song about the Union Jack in our national flag.

•

It has been suggested that some attempt should be made to encourage a wider readership of Hansard. Why not introduce a comic-strip feature, even at the risk of being redundant?

•

Peace Is Wonderful!

A further step towards a final solution of the problems afflicting this world is reported from Columbia where two army officers have perfected a ray that will carbonize living animals from a considerable distance.

•

The National Institute of Diaper Services is to have its annual conference in Miami and we have no doubt that an interesting three-point program has been arranged.

•

That the eight-hour day is not altogether acceptable in some professions is apparent from the case of the Montreal bandit who carried out five hold-ups in 24 hours.

•

In a recent speech explaining the complications arising out of his profession, an income tax official told his audience that he loved reading fairy stories to his children. And imagine the thrill for the kids when he recites, with what must be considerable emotion, the episode of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.

•

"HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR OLD CAR."

—Caption in weekly journal.

But what we want to know is how to get the wretched stuff back again.

•

Scots Wha Hae!

A reader wants to know how to end the annoyance of being accosted on tag-days. Wear kilts.

•

Now that a bronze tablet has been placed on the Halifax post office to commemorate its opening in 1775, why not date the pens provided for public use in similar institutions as an interesting reminder of their antiquity?

•

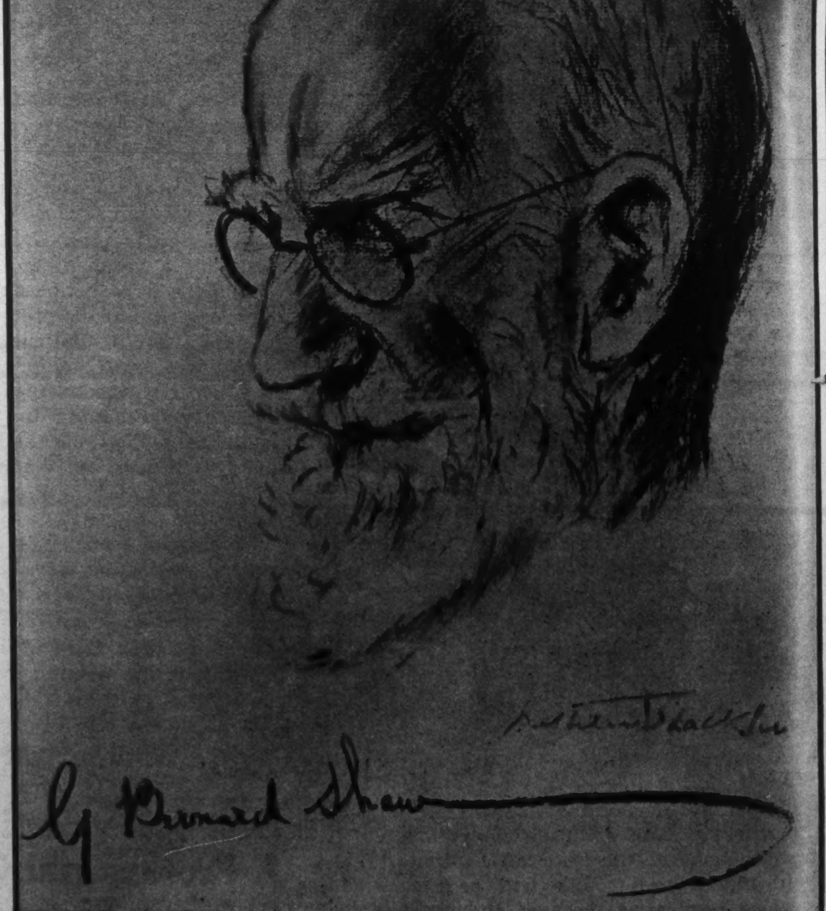
A speaker at the Music Teachers' Association urged the "cultivation of good musical habits in pupils, with relaxation and rest in performance." This is reported here in the hope that it will be read by the music teacher of the kids next door.

•

From a letter in a farm paper:

> "I made the best cake ever from my old grandmother's recipe book."

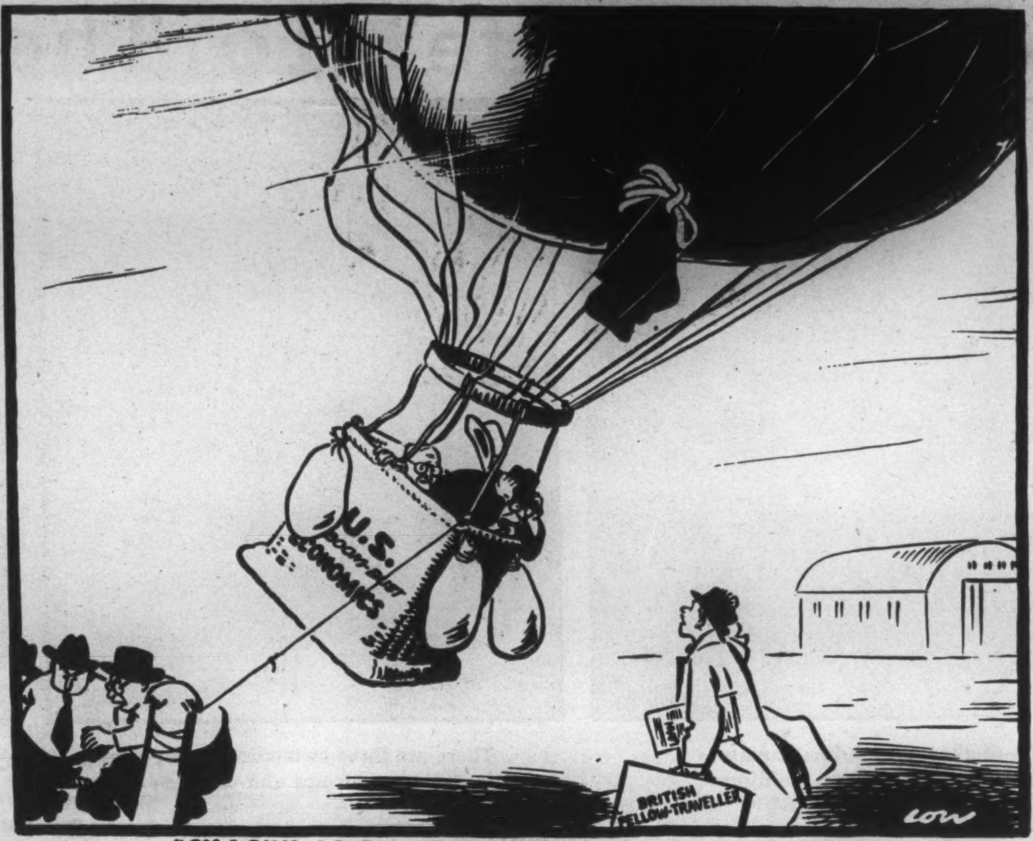
The venerable volume deserved a better fate.



Yesterday, July 26, George Bernard Shaw, still physically fit and mentally vigorous, became 90 years old. The world, seemingly more confused and contentious than ever, has been warned by him that man is still on probation with God, and that if he fails to achieve God's purpose, God will become impatient and scrap mankind as he scrapped mammoth and dinosaur.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)



"OH, I SAY! I EXPECTED SOMETHING A LITTLE MORE MODERN"

Copyright in All Countries

council, but wherever it came from it was clearly very bad. It is possible that it proceeded from sources close to the managements of the companies involved, which appear to have been a good deal too optimistic about their ability to break the union. The only defence that the Government can put forward is that it is in an extraordinarily difficult position owing to its endeavor to maintain price limitations and its inability to tell precisely what wages can be paid under those limitations without causing loss to some of the producers. In this connection it is well to remember that employers are always at liberty to close down their plants when they are not satisfied with the prospect of profit, and while this liberty continues it is difficult to make a case for government action prohibiting the workers from withdrawing their labor.

Our Diplomats

THE number of Canadians who have occasion to profit by the services of Canada's representatives in foreign countries is as yet comparatively small, and therefore the people at home have only a limited realization of what these representatives are doing. Mr. I. Norman Smith of the Ottawa *Journal* is one of those who have recently profited, and he writes what he calls a "blanket acknowledgement" to the public relations officers of the Canadian Army and to the personnel of the Canadian Embassies: "The External Affairs people sometimes get slung at for being high-hat intellectuals but there's nothing aloof about the good samaritanship they bestow upon the Canadian abroad. Travel these days is beset with difficulties but with a touch of their magic wands troubles seem to dissolve; and they do it with a willingness that makes one almost think they don't mind. . . . Not only is our External Affairs Department building up an impressive reputation abroad but it is not forgetting it is Canadian and for Canadians."

JUSTIFIED OF HER CHILDREN

NOT the bright splendor of a world re-made
Brilliant with swifter motion, richer trade,
No, not the plague's defeat, the sufferer's ease,
Not these the praise of Science, oh, not these
The animal comforts of our common day;
But that her glorious hand has shorn away
An irresponsible Eden, given men
The awful dignity of Mankind again,
In splintering storm of atoms has released
Man from the innocent kinship of the beast,
Armed him with such majestic might to kill
That, if he lives, now he must live by will,
Stolen the sparkling life-blood of the sun
To grace his end, and unappalled has won
Power to make the whole round world expire
In one great flame of instantaneous fire.

L. A. MacKay

Rear-guard Action

WE HAVE long admired the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* for its courageous and consistent fighting of rear-guard actions in defence of every conceivable kind of *status quo*. But we think it has reached its greatest achievement in its opposition to the making of a parking place underneath the Dufferin Terrace, on the ground that "Experience goes to show that the more parking spaces are provided, the more cars circulate in the city and aggravate the traffic congestion."

This is an argument which we think is capable of much wider application. It can in fact be used against every conceivable kind of progress, and has, we believe, been so used in the Orient, where progress of the Western kind is regarded with a suspicious eye. In essence it means that you should never try to alleviate an evil, because you simply encourage the force which produced that evil to grow and produce more evil.

We have no doubt that there are too many cars looking for parking space in the Upper Town of Quebec. We have no doubt that if there were parking space there would be still more cars. But to us who do not happen to live in the Upper Town of Quebec, that does not appear so serious an evil as it does to the *Chronicle-Telegraph*. The cars which circulate in the Upper Town are largely those of visitors. These visitors are there because they like being there, because the Upper Town is one of the most impressive places in North America, and the Dufferin Terrace has one of the most impressive views in the world. The sum total of human happiness is increased with every additional motorcar that circulates in the district around the proposed parking place. We believe in increasing the sum total of human happiness — and after all, this way of doing it does add to the incomes of some at least of the readers and advertisers of the *Chronicle-Telegraph.*

New Labor Rights

THE labor organizations, we suspect, will make a determined drive to establish their new concept of the accredited bargaining agency as being the sole source from which the employer to whom it is accredited is entitled to obtain his workers. For all its novelty the idea is not so inherently unreasonable as most people outside of organized labor have been inclined to consider it. It is true that it establishes a new and very serious limitation upon the old style of property rights, but these rights have been undergoing constant reduction for the last hundred years, and there is nothing to indicate that that process is nearing its end. If this new invasion fails to get itself established by court interpretation of existing law there will probably be a powerful drive to get it established by amending the law.

It must be borne in mind that one factor which tended to make difficult any diminution, by new legislation, of the property rights of the owner of capital has always been the extreme mobility of that part of the capital fund which consists of investible money. Capitalists have in the past been free to remove their fluid capital from any country whose laws they did not like, to some country whose laws they liked better. Even the capital-exporting countries have been kept in a state of due respect for the rights of capital by this consideration, fearing the loss, not of the fixed capital goods in their territory, but of too large a proportion of the liquid capital without which even established industries cannot keep going; and capital-importing countries have believed that a continued inflow of capital (which is necessarily in liquid form at the time of investment) was indispensable to the maintenance of their economic health. Both these ideas have been rather extensively knocked on the head during the last twenty-five years, and legislative bodies can now be induced to listen to proposals which a generation ago they would have dismissed as hopelessly impractical.

The establishment of border controls governing the international movement of capital has done a good deal to diminish this caution about allowing one's country to get out of line with the rest of the world in its treatment of capital; and so also has the discovery that a debtor country can accumulate capital out of its own resources if it is willing to face the necessary self-denial, and that the process is not so difficult as had been supposed. Nevertheless we suspect that there is a certain international level in the treatment of this subject, at any rate as between nations so closely connected as Canada and the United States, and that this level cannot be departed from by a small nation without grave risk. Moreover as between different provinces in Canada (and in Canada it is the provinces which have the power of regulating this relation) there are no boundary restrictions and can be none on the movement of either goods or credits. We thus anticipate a good deal of caution on the part of provincial legislators in allowing their province to be, or to appear, much more severe in its restrictions upon the powers of capital than any other province and than the adjoining United States from which so much of our capital is obtained. The labor people may have selected Ontario as a testing ground for their new ideas, feeling that if they can get them established here they will have removed a grave obstacle to their success in the United States. But it seems to us that they will be making an error if they confine their campaign to Ontario, which has no passion for being in the van of progress even when it is quite sure in what direction progress is going—which in the present instance seems still to be rather uncertain.

Party Leadership

THE federal Conservative party has decided to follow the line marked out for it by Mr. Drew, and to denounce the policy of separate fiscal agreements between the Dominion and individual provinces. Nobody, we imagine, is much enamored of that policy, which the Dominion Government has resorted to only after fairly conclusive evidence that no collective agreement, between the Dominion and all the provinces, could be arrived at. The two dissident provinces, Ontario and Quebec, comprise nearly two-thirds of the House of Commons and if this can be made the leading issue in a general election, and if their voters can be led to support the attitudes of their provincial Governments on this question, there might be a chance of the two provinces returning enough members opposed to Mr. King to make a majority.

It is true that the reasons for the Quebec attitude are entirely different from the reasons for the Ontario attitude, and that any alliance between Quebec provincialists and Ontario provincialists is bound to be an uneasy one, especially in view of the Conservative record on conscription and "imperialism." Nevertheless there are a great many Quebec opponents of Mr. King who have had no share of federal power since 1936, and it is entirely conceivable that these might submerge their differences with their Ontario allies to help them form a Government, especially since its leader would be a man with very little of a conscriptionist record to which they could take exception.

Unfortunately, by his very adoption of the Drew strategy, Mr. Bracken has raised—or rather has intensified—doubts as to whether he is really the leader of the Conservative party. For the attitude of Ontario and Quebec which Mr. Bracken has at last consented to endorse (in his radio address) is the exact opposite of the attitude which he advocated in 1941 when he was premier of the province of Manitoba. There was no suggestion from him then that the proposal that the provinces should surrender their taxation of personal and corporation income taxes and succession duties was "usurpation of provincial rights." He was then all in favor of the provinces doing exactly what Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis have refused to do. He denounced such refusal—which of course they had not then made—as a threat to "the very foundations of the confederation."

Mr. Bracken is as free as any other citizen to change his mind. But this is a rather radical change, on a rather fundamental issue, to have taken place in five years, and he has revealed very little of the mental processes which led to it. An explanation of the considerations which influenced him is urgently needed, if only to make it perfectly clear that Mr. Bracken is doing his own thinking, and not merely accepting the thinking of others who have not the responsibility of leading a national party. The place for such an explanation is obviously the House of Commons. It may be that before these lines are read Mr. Bracken will have had an opportunity of making it.

Higher Loyalty

A SURPRISINGLY large number of Canadians seem to have been rendered uneasy by the claim of the persons prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act that they were governed by a "higher loyalty" than that which they owed to the Canadian government which employed them. That the persons concerned were sincere in advancing this argument we do not dispute, but it does not necessarily follow that the argument is valid. We have already published an extract from the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. which makes it perfectly plain that it would not be tolerated for a moment in that country.

There is a certain vagueness about the nature of the "higher loyalty" which is claimed to justify what we suppose might be termed the lower disloyalty. Some people maintain that the violators of the Official Secrets Act were animated by loyalty to science—that all scientific discoveries are the property of mankind and not of any individual or any state. Others suggest that they were animated by loyalty to humanity at large, which presumably comes to much the same thing. Still a third group maintain that they were animated by loyalty to Communism, and were entitled to be so because Communism is a religious belief.

Nobody will accuse the philosopher Bertrand Russell of undue adherence to outworn moral concepts; we think therefore that his views on this question may have some weight with the people who are tempted by the higher loyalty doctrine. He is dealing with the precisely parallel case of Dr. Allan Nunn May which was handled in the London courts; and he points out that May had undertaken certain work for the government and submitted to the obligations of the Official Secrets Act. "Both public and private life become very difficult if men who have made promises are liable to break them at any moment on what they consider conscientious grounds." Dr. Russell goes on to point out that nobody would have urged that scientific knowledge concerning the atom bomb should be published to the world while Germany and Japan were still undefeated. The view that all scientific knowledge must be universally diffused can therefore be only a peacetime view. "Even so, it seems to me indefensible. There is no reason to suppose that peace will last forever, and the more equality there is among the Great Powers in the matter of atomic bombs, the less secure peace will be."

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Toronto, Ont. F. EBY

A Word For the Indians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HON. J. A. GLEN, Minister of Mines and Resources, is to be commended for appointing a committee to examine into the welfare of the Indians of Canada.

Our Indian population is 126,000, and being of the aboriginal race of this continent, they have some fundamental claims on the wealth and natural resources of this country. On the whole they are markedly law-abiding, honorable and loyal. But for the help of the Indian tribes, Canada would have lost the War of 1812-14; and in both World Wars they were willing and able in service, 2,600 having served in the last war.

Our Indians live by themselves, chiefly in Reserves. They are not very successful farmers, and few are able to make an economic living. Their average earnings for 1943 are $105; last year $130. Due partly to poor housing and ignorance of health conditions, their death rate is high; tuberculosis deaths are appalling, 732 per 1,000, compared to 51 per 1,000 for the white population.

Most of the Indians get "Treaty Money" averaging perhaps $20 per year per head. Their allowances for relief of poor and indigent are very meagre; some individual cases known to the writer are $2 per month in winter and nothing in the summer, with no old-age pensions. Fortunately the Children's Allowances Act includes Indians and Eskimos.

The appointment of Indians to hold positions in the Department of Indian Affairs is not encouraged; it is said that there are only two serving in this Dept. In the United States where special provision is made in Civil Service appointments for Indians, a report states that one half of the employees of the U.S. Indian Dept. are Indians.

Our Red people are in a sense *children* and need guidance, instruction on how to live and work. The giving of votes will be of little benefit. The North American Indian Brotherhood is making claims for their race, and their efforts should receive public support.

Ottawa, Ont. ROY F. FLEMING

Old Tale Re-Told

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AT the time of Confederation much discussion took place in London re the use of such words as Kingdom, Commonwealth, etc. Sir Leonard Tilley was in the habit of daily Bible reading and one morning came to the gathering with the suggestion that he had been reading the seventy-second psalm "He shall have Dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth" and that it had come to his mind that "Dominion" was a suitable word to describe a land which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to *ultima Thule.*

The suggestion was unanimously adopted and has since been applied to the other great portions of the Empire. There was no faintest thought, that Dominion meant the rule of Great Britain over a colony. There was rather the suggestion of the hope that the destiny of the young new nation would be Divinely guided.

(REV.) CHARLES H. JOHNSON
Bridgewater, N.S.

Sable Island Horses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IS anyone still interested in Sable Island wild horses? (S. N., June 8)

There is a reference to the subject in "The Discovery of America", by the eminent historian, John Fiske. In considering the question as to whether or not the Norsemen actually founded a colony in Vinland, he points out that in the case of other abandoned colonies, the domestic animals left behind have survived, and increased, in the wild state. He cites examples, including:

"When the French, under Baron Léry made a disastrous attempt to found a colony on or about Cape Breton in 1518, they left behind them on Sable Island, a goodly stock of cows and pigs, which throve and multiplied long after their owners had gone." Is it not probable that horses were left too?

For the scholar, here is the footnote: *"Histoire Chronologique de la Nouvelle France*, pp. 40, 58, written 1689, by the Récollet Friar Sixte le Tac, (Paris 1888). See also: Laet, *Novus Orbis*, 39."

Swastika, Ont. BEVERLEY FOX

Proud Yellowknife

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article "Yellowknife Residents Dislike Spotlights" by Florence Whyard, afforded me considerable enjoyment and pleasure. I have only recently returned from a brief visit to that progressive community in the Northwest Territories and can appreciate to a certain extent the resentment of residents at overplayed publicity. This was not my first visit to Yellowknife. I was there twice in 1938, when there actually were diminutive log cabins, primitive living conditions, and an atmosphere of spicy adventure. Somewhere along the intervening years "civilization" began to set in and there is now a lively community spirit.

Perhaps writers and photographers can be partially forgiven when they tend to make the commonplace sound unique. The raconteur, seated among a circle of charmed friends, is beset with an overwhelming desire to overlook the little niceties of accuracy and encouraged even, to enlarge a mite, in the interests of a more satisfying picture. I must confess that I am personally not immune to such minor deviations from the truth.

Nevertheless there is a strange fascination to most individuals in going "down North". I do not know the reasons. Perhaps it is the vast expanse of space and the direct challenge to life. Stripped of the fancy trappings and endless distractions of big city life one is more keenly aware of the primary essentials of food, clothing and shelter. There is high satisfaction in meeting those hardy souls who prefer the rugged life of the North to "outside".

Yellowknife is certainly no place for either the poor man or the timid one. Things were rather quiet in mid-May when most of the prospectors, mosquitoes, and flies were still out in the bush. When the ice has gone off the lakes and bays and the first boats arrive activity will begin anew. So cheer up, Yellowknife residents, many tenderfeet are yet to descend upon you and carry off wild tales of the north country. It's up to you to make them want to stay.

Vancouver, B. C. A. H. PERRY

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

"MANY of Canada's M.P.s," writes a magazine contributor, "delivered newspapers when they were boys." We hope the many bright lads now employed in this useful occupation will not be too discouraged by such information.

•

And now, on top of the atomic bomb, the problems of the United Nations are further complicated by the news from Saigon that the Annamese have perfected an automatic bow which shoots five arrows at one time.

•

Professor C. R. Bell of the University of Toronto declares that Canada has no truly Canadian music. He must have overlooked the great song about the Union Jack in our national flag.

•

It has been suggested that some attempt should be made to encourage a wider readership of Hansard. Why not introduce a comic-strip feature, even at the risk of being redundant?

•

Peace Is Wonderful!

A further step towards a final solution of the problems afflicting this world is reported from Columbia where two army officers have perfected a ray that will carbonize living animals from a considerable distance.

•

The National Institute of Diaper Services is to have its annual conference in Miami and we have no doubt that an interesting three-point program has been arranged.

That the eight-hour day is not altogether acceptable in some professions is apparent from the case of the Montreal bandit who carried out five hold-ups in 24 hours.

•

In a recent speech explaining the complications arising out of his profession, an income tax official told his audience that he loved reading fairy stories to his children. And imagine the thrill for the kids when he recites, with what must be considerable emotion, the episode of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.

•

"HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR OLD CAR."

—Caption in weekly journal.

But what we want to know is how to get the wretched stuff back again.

•

Scots Wha Hae!

A reader wants to know how to end the annoyance of being accosted on tag-days. Wear kilts.

•

Now that a bronze tablet has been placed on the Halifax post office to commemorate its opening in 1775, why not date the pens provided for public use in similar institutions as an interesting reminder of their antiquity?

•

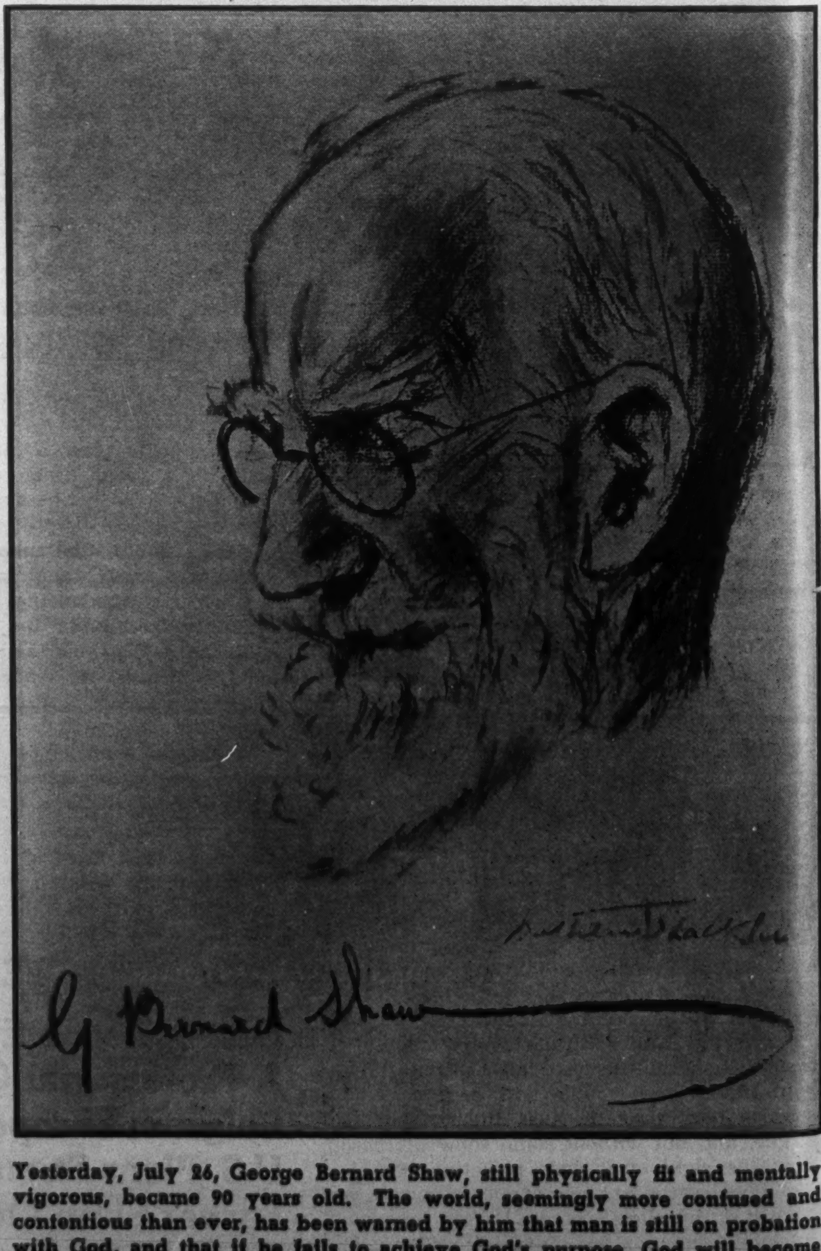
A speaker at the Music Teachers' Association urged the "cultivation of good musical habits in pupils, with relaxation and rest in performance." This is reported here in the hope that it will be read by the music teacher of the kids next door.

•

From a letter in a farm paper:

> "I made the best cake ever from my old grandmother's recipe book."

The venerable volume deserved a better fate.



Yesterday, July 26, George Bernard Shaw, still physically fit and mentally vigorous, became 90 years old. The world, seemingly more confused and contentious than ever, has been warned by him that man is still on probation with God, and that if he fails to achieve God's purpose, God will become impatient and scrap mankind as he scrapped mammoth and dinosaur.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

council, but wherever it came from it was clearly very bad. It is possible that it proceeded from sources close to the managements of the companies involved, which appear to have been a good deal too optimistic about their ability to break the union. The only defence that the Government can put forward is that it is in an extraordinarily difficult position owing to its endeavor to maintain price limitations and its inability to tell precisely what wages can be paid under those limitations without causing loss to some of the producers. In this connection it is well to remember that employers are always at liberty to close down their plants when they are not satisfied with the prospect of profit, and while this liberty continues it is difficult to make a case for government action prohibiting the workers from withdrawing their labor.

Our Diplomats

THE number of Canadians who have occasion to profit by the services of Canada's representatives in foreign countries is as yet comparatively small, and therefore the people at home have only a limited realization of what these representatives are doing. Mr. I. Norman Smith of the Ottawa *Journal* is one of those who have recently profited, and he writes what he calls a "blanket acknowledgement" to the public relations officers of the Canadian Army and to the personnel of the Canadian Embassies: "The External Affairs people sometimes get slung at for being high-hat intellectuals but there's nothing aloof about the good samaritanship they bestow upon the Canadian abroad. Travel these days is beset with difficulties but with a touch of their magic wands troubles seem to dissolve; and they do it with a willingness that makes one almost think they don't mind. . . . Not only is our External Affairs Department building up an impressive reputation abroad but it is not forgetting it is Canadian and for Canadians."

JUSTIFIED OF HER CHILDREN

NOT the bright splendor of a world re-made
Brilliant with swifter motion, richer trade,
No, not the plague's defeat, the sufferer's ease,
Not these the praise of Science, oh, not these
The animal comforts of our common day;
But that her glorious hand has shorn away
An irresponsible Eden, given men
The awful dignity of Mankind again,
In splintering storm of atoms has released
Man from the innocent kinship of the beast,
Armed him with such majestic might to kill
That, if he lives, now he must live by will,
Stolen the sparkling life-blood of the sun
To grace his end, and unappalled has won
Power to make the whole round world expire
In one great flame of instantaneous fire.

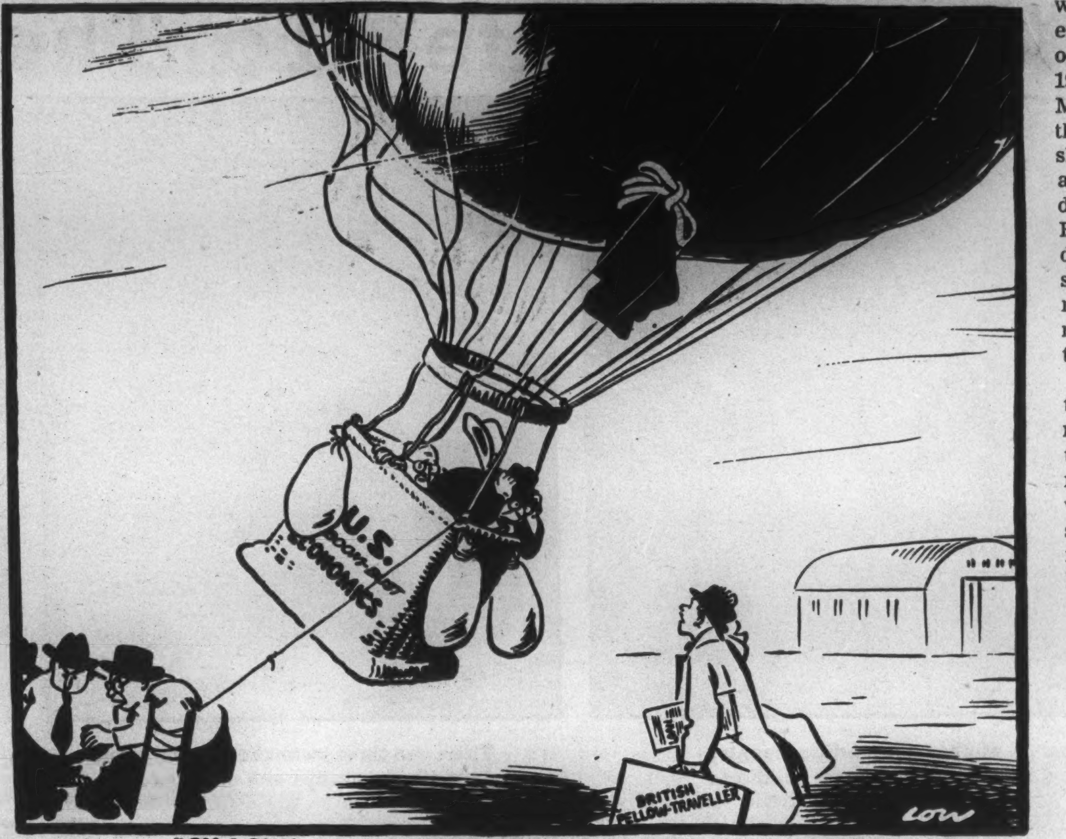
L. A. MacKay

Rear-guard Action

WE HAVE long admired the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* for its courageous and consistent fighting of rear-guard actions in defence of every conceivable kind of *status quo*. But we think it has reached its greatest achievement in its opposition to the making of a parking place underneath the Dufferin Terrace, on the ground that "Experience goes to show that the more parking spaces are provided, the more cars circulate in the city and aggravate the traffic congestion."

This is an argument which we think is capable of much wider application. It can in fact be used against every conceivable kind of progress, and has, we believe, been so used in the Orient, where progress of the Western kind is regarded with a suspicious eye. In essence it means that you should never try to alleviate an evil, because you simply encourage the force which produced that evil to grow and produce more evil.

We have no doubt that there are too many cars looking for parking space in the Upper Town of Quebec. We have no doubt that if there were parking space there would be still more cars. But to us who do not happen to live in the Upper Town of Quebec, that does not appear so serious an evil as it does to the *Chronicle-Telegraph*. The cars which circulate in the Upper Town are largely those of visitors. These visitors are there because they like being there, because the Upper Town is one of the most impressive places in North America, and the Dufferin Terrace has one of the most impressive views in the world. The sum total of human happiness is increased with every additional motorcar that circulates in the district around the proposed parking place. We believe in increasing the sum total of human happiness — and after all, this way of doing it does add to the incomes of some at least of the readers and advertisers of the *Chronicle-Telegraph*.



"OH, I SAY! I EXPECTED SOMETHING A LITTLE MORE MODERN"

Copyright in All Countries

New Labor Rights

THE labor organizations, we suspect, will make a determined drive to establish their new concept of the accredited bargaining agency as being the sole source from which the employer to whom it is accredited is entitled to obtain his workers. For all its novelty the idea is not so inherently unreasonable as most people outside of organized labor have been inclined to consider it. It is true that it establishes a new and very serious limitation upon the old style of property rights, but these rights have been undergoing constant reduction for the last hundred years, and there is nothing to indicate that that process is nearing its end. If this new invasion fails to get itself established by court interpretation of existing law there will probably be a powerful drive to get it established by amending the law.

It must be borne in mind that one factor which tended to make difficult any diminution, by new legislation, of the property rights of the owner of capital has always been the extreme mobility of that part of the capital fund which consists of investible money. Capitalists have in the past been free to remove their fluid capital from any country whose laws they did not like, to some country whose laws they liked better. Even the capital-exporting countries have been kept in a state of due respect for the rights of capital by this consideration, fearing the loss, not of the fixed capital goods in their territory, but of too large a proportion of the liquid capital without which even established industries cannot keep going; and capital-importing countries have believed that a continued inflow of capital (which is necessarily in liquid form at the time of investment) was indispensable to the maintenance of their economic health. Both these ideas have been rather extensively knocked on the head during the last twenty-five years, and legislative bodies can now be induced to listen to proposals which a generation ago they would have dismissed as hopelessly impractical.

The establishment of border controls governing the international movement of capital has done a good deal to diminish this caution about allowing one's country to get out of line with the rest of the world in its treatment of capital; and so also has the discovery that a debtor country can accumulate capital out of its own resources if it is willing to face the necessary self-denial, and that the process is not so difficult as had been supposed. Nevertheless we suspect that there is a certain international level in the treatment of this subject, at any rate as between nations so closely connected as Canada and the United States, and that this level cannot be departed from by a small nation without grave risk. Moreover as between different provinces in Canada (and in Canada it is the provinces which have the power of regulating this relation) there are no boundary restrictions and can be none on the movement of either goods or credits. We thus anticipate a good deal of caution on the part of provincial legislators in allowing their province to be, or to appear, much more severe in its restrictions upon the powers of capital than any other province and than the adjoining United States from which so much of our capital is obtained. The labor people may have selected Ontario as a testing ground for their new ideas, feeling that if they can get them established here they will have removed a grave obstacle to their success in the United States. But it seems to us that they will be making an error if they confine their campaign to Ontario, which has no passion for being in the van of progress even when it is quite sure in what direction progress is going—which in the present instance seems still to be rather uncertain.

Party Leadership

THE federal Conservative party has decided to follow the line marked out for it by Mr. Drew, and to denounce the policy of separate fiscal agreements between the Dominion and individual provinces. Nobody, we imagine, is much enamored of that policy, which the Dominion Government has resorted to only after fairly conclusive evidence that no collective agreement, between the Dominion and all the provinces, could be arrived at. The two dissident provinces, Ontario and Quebec, comprise nearly two-thirds of the House of Commons and if this can be made the leading issue in a general election, and if their voters can be led to support the attitudes of their provincial Governments on this question, there might be a chance of the two provinces returning enough members opposed to Mr. King to make a majority.

It is true that the reasons for the Quebec attitude are entirely different from the reasons for the Ontario attitude, and that any alliance between Quebec provincialists and Ontario provincialists is bound to be an uneasy one, especially in view of the Conservative record on conscription and "imperialism." Nevertheless there are a great many Quebec opponents of Mr. King who have had no share of federal power since 1936, and it is entirely conceivable that these might submerge their differences with their Ontario allies to help them form a Government, especially since its leader would be a man with very little of a conscriptionist record to which they could take exception.

Unfortunately, by his very adoption of the Drew strategy, Mr. Bracken has raised—or rather has intensified—doubts as to whether he is really the leader of the Conservative party. For the attitude of Ontario and Quebec which Mr. Bracken has at last consented to endorse (in his radio address) is the exact opposite of the attitude which he advocated in 1941 when he was premier of the province of Manitoba. There was no suggestion from him then that the proposal that the provinces should surrender their taxation of personal and corporation income taxes and succession duties was "usurpation of provincial rights." He was then all in favor of the provinces doing exactly what Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis have refused to do. He denounced such refusal—which of course they had not then made—as a threat to "the very foundations of the confederation."

Mr. Bracken is as free as any other citizen to change his mind. But this is a rather radical change, on a rather fundamental issue, to have taken place in five years, and he has revealed very little of the mental processes which led to it. An explanation of the considerations which influenced him is urgently needed, if only to make it perfectly clear that Mr. Bracken is doing his own thinking, and not merely accepting the thinking of others who have not the responsibility of leading a national party. The place for such an explanation is obviously the House of Commons. It may be that before these lines are read Mr. Bracken will have had an opportunity of making it.

Higher Loyalty

A SURPRISINGLY large number of Canadians seem to have been rendered uneasy by the claim of the persons prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act that they were governed by a "higher loyalty" than that which they owed to the Canadian government which employed them. That the persons concerned were sincere in advancing this argument we do not dispute, but it does not necessarily follow that the argument is valid. We have already published an extract from the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. which makes it perfectly plain that it would not be tolerated for a moment in that country.

There is a certain vagueness about the nature of the "higher loyalty" which is claimed to justify what we suppose might be termed the lower disloyalty. Some people maintain that the violators of the Official Secrets Act were animated by loyalty to science—that all scientific discoveries are the property of mankind and not of any individual or any state. Others suggest that they were animated by loyalty to humanity at large, which presumably comes to much the same thing. Still a third group maintain that they were animated by loyalty to Communism, and were entitled to be so because Communism is a religious belief.

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London, Ont. T. G. WALLACE

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A Word For the Indians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HON. J. A. GLEN, Minister of Mines and Resources, is to be commended for appointing a committee to examine into the welfare of the Indians of Canada.

Our Indian population is 126,000, and being of the aboriginal race ot this continent, they have some fundamental claims on the wealth and natural resources of this country. On the whole they are markedly law-abiding, honorable and loyal. But for the help of the Indian tribes, Canada would have lost the War of 1812-14; and in both World Wars they were willing and able in service, 2,600 having served in the last war.

Our Indians live by themselves, chiefly in Reserves. They are not very successful farmers, and few are able to make an economic living. Their average earnings for 1943 are $105; last year $130. Due partly to poor housing and ignorance of health conditions, their death rate is high; tuberculosis deaths are appalling, 732 per 1,000, compared to 51 per 1,000 for the white population.

Most of the Indians get "Treaty Money" averaging perhaps $20 per year per head. Their allowances for relief of poor and indigent are very meagre; some individual cases known to the writer are $2 per month in winter and nothing in the summer, with no old-age pensions. Fortunately the Children's Allowances Act includes Indians and Eskimos.

The appointment of Indians to hold positions in the Department of Indian Affairs is not encouraged; it is said that there are only two serving in this Dept. In the United States where special provision is made in Civil Service appointments for Indians, a report states that one half of the employees of the U.S. Indian Dept. are Indians.

Our Red people are in a sense *children* and need guidance, instruction on how to live and work. The giving of votes will be of little benefit. The North American Indian Brotherhood is making claims for their race, and their efforts should receive public support.

Ottawa, Ont. ROY F. FLEMING

Old Tale Re-Told

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AT the time of Confederation much discussion took place in London re the use of such words as Kingdom, Commonwealth, etc. Sir Leonard Tilley was in the habit of daily Bible reading and one morning came to the gathering with the suggestion that he had been reading the seventy-second psalm "He shall have Dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth" and that it had come to his mind that "Dominion" was a suitable word to describe a land which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to *ultima Thule*.

The suggestion was unanimously adopted and has since been applied to the other great portions of the Empire. There was no faintest thought, that Dominion meant the rule of Great Britain over a colony. There was rather the suggestion of the hope that the destiny of the young new nation would be Divinely guided.

(REV.) CHARLES H. JOHNSON
Bridgewater, N.S.

Sable Island Horses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IS anyone still interested in Sable Island wild horses? (S. N., June 8)

There is a reference to the subject in "The Discovery of America", by the eminent historian, John Fiske. In considering the question as to whether or not the Norsemen actually founded a colony in Vinland, he points out that in the case of other abandoned colonies, the domestic animals left behind have survived, and increased, in the wild state. He cites examples, including:

"When the French, under Baron Léry made a disastrous attempt to found a colony on or about Cape Breton in 1518, they left behind them on Sable Island, a goodly stock of cows and pigs, which throve and multiplied long after their owners had gone." Is it not probable that horses were left too?

For the scholar, here is the footnote: *"Histoire Chronologique de la Nouvelle France*, pp. 40, 58, written 1689, by the Récollet Friar Sixte le Tac, (Paris 1888). See also: Laet, *Novus Orbis*, 39."

Swastika, Ont. BEVERLEY FOX

Proud Yellowknife

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article "Yellowknife Residents Dislike Spotlights" by Florence Whyard, afforded me considerable enjoyment and pleasure. I have only recently returned from a brief visit to that progressive community in the Northwest Territories and can appreciate to a certain extent the resentment of residents at overplayed publicity. This was not my first visit to Yellowknife. I was there twice in 1938, when there actually were diminutive log cabins, primitive living conditions, and an atmosphere of spicy adventure. Somewhere along the intervening years "civilization" began to set in and there is now a lively community spirit.

Perhaps writers and photographers can be partially forgiven when they tend to make the commonplace sound unique. The raconteur, seated among a circle of charmed friends, is beset with an overwhelming desire to overlook the little niceties of accuracy and encouraged even, to enlarge a mite, in the interests of a more satisfying picture. I must confess that I am personally not immune to such minor deviations from the truth.

Nevertheless there is a strange fascination to most individuals in going "down North". I do not know the reasons. Perhaps it is the vast expanse of space and the direct challenge to life. Stripped of the fancy trappings and endless distractions of big city life one is more keenly aware of the primary essentials of food, clothing and shelter. There is high satisfaction in meeting those hardy souls who prefer the rugged life of the North to "outside".

Yellowknife is certainly no place for either the poor man or the timid one. Things were rather quiet in mid-May when most of the prospectors, mosquitoes, and flies were still out in the bush. When the ice has gone off the lakes and bays and the first boats arrive activity will begin anew. So cheer up, Yellowknife residents, many tenderfeet are yet to descend upon you and carry off wild tales of the north country. It's up to you to make them want to stay.

Vancouver, B. C. A. H. PERRY

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

"MANY of Canada's M.P.s," writes a magazine contributor, "delivered newspapers when they were boys." We hope the many bright lads now employed in this useful occupation will not be too discouraged by such information.

•

And now, on top of the atomic bomb, the problems of the United Nations are further complicated by the news from Saigon that the Annamese have perfected an automatic bow which shoots five arrows at one time.

•

Professor C. R. Bell of the University of Toronto declares that Canada has no truly Canadian music. He must have overlooked the great song about the Union Jack in our national flag.

•

It has been suggested that some attempt should be made to encourage a wider readership of Hansard. Why not introduce a comic-strip feature, even at the risk of being redundant?

•

Peace Is Wonderful!

A further step towards a final solution of the problems afflicting this world is reported from Columbia where two army officers have perfected a ray that will carbonize living animals from a considerable distance.

•

The National Institute of Diaper Services is to have its annual conference in Miami and we have no doubt that an interesting three-point program has been arranged.

That the eight-hour day is not altogether acceptable in some professions is apparent from the case of the Montreal bandit who carried out five hold-ups in 24 hours.

•

In a recent speech explaining the complications arising out of his profession, an income tax official told his audience that he loved reading fairy stories to his children. And imagine the thrill for the kids when he recites, with what must be considerable emotion, the episode of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.

•

"HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR OLD CAR."

—Caption in weekly journal.

But what we want to know is how to get the wretched stuff back again.

•

Scots Wha Hae!

A reader wants to know how to end the annoyance of being accosted on tag-days. Wear kilts.

•

Now that a bronze tablet has been placed on the Halifax post office to commemorate its opening in 1775, why not date the pens provided for public use in similar institutions as an interesting reminder of their antiquity?

•

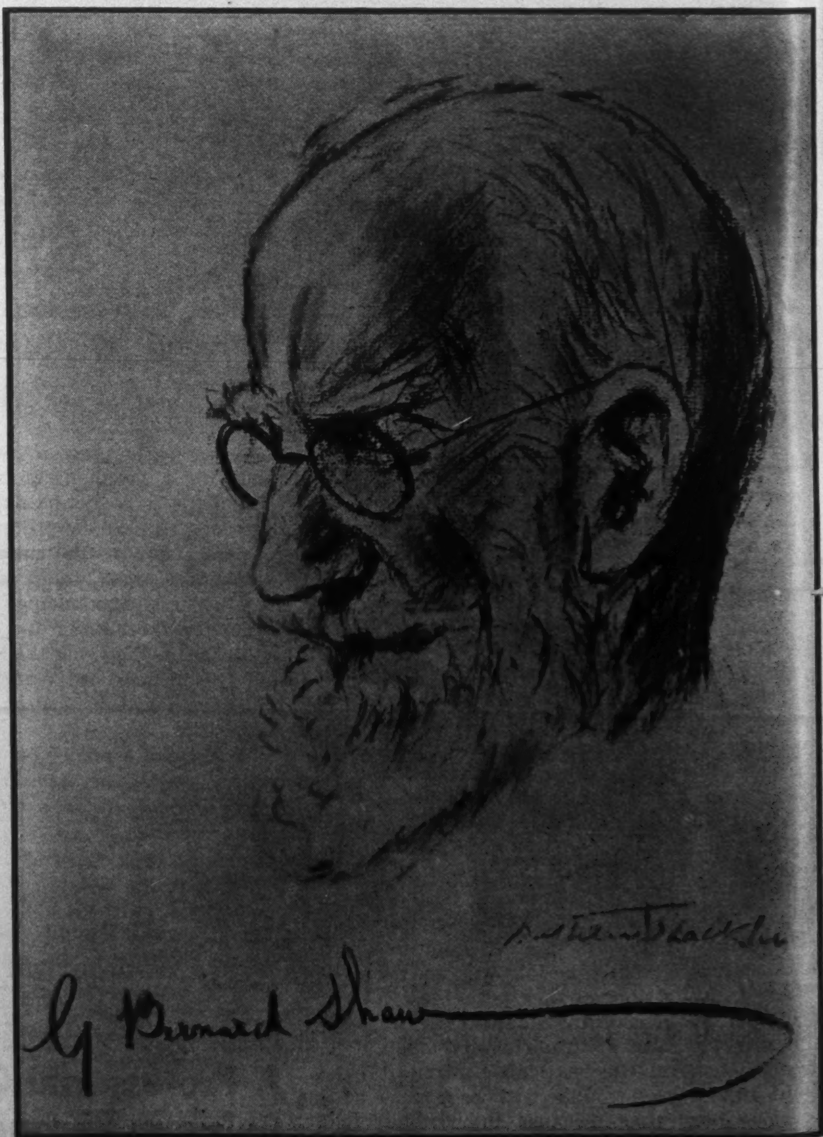
A speaker at the Music Teachers' Association urged the "cultivation of good musical habits in pupils, with relaxation and rest in performance." This is reported here in the hope that it will be read by the music teacher of the kids next door.

•

From a letter in a farm paper:

"I made the best cake ever from my old grandmother's recipe book."

The venerable volume deserved a better fate.



Yesterday, July 26, George Bernard Shaw, still physically fit and mentally vigorous, became 90 years old. The world, seemingly more confused and contentious than ever, has been warned by him that man is still on probation with God, and that if he fails to achieve God's purpose, God will become impatient and scrap mankind as he scrapped mammoth and dinosaur.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

council, but wherever it came from it was clearly very bad. It is possible that it proceeded from sources close to the managements of the companies involved, which appear to have been a good deal too optimistic about their ability to break the union. The only defence that the Government can put forward is that it is in an extraordinarily difficult position owing to its endeavor to maintain price limitations and its inability to tell precisely what wages can be paid under those limitations without causing loss to some of the producers. In this connection it is well to remember that employers are always at liberty to close down their plants when they are not satisfied with the prospect of profit, and while this liberty continues it is difficult to make a case for government action prohibiting the workers from withdrawing their labor.

Our Diplomats

THE number of Canadians who have occasion to profit by the services of Canada's representatives in foreign countries is as yet comparatively small, and therefore the people at home have only a limited realization of what these representatives are doing. Mr. I. Norman Smith of the Ottawa *Journal* is one of those who have recently profited, and he writes what he calls a "blanket acknowledgement" to the public relations officers of the Canadian Army and to the personnel of the Canadian Embassies: "The External Affairs people sometimes get slung at for being high-hat intellectuals but there's nothing aloof about the good samaritanship they bestow upon the Canadian abroad. Travel these days is beset with difficulties but with a touch of their magic wands troubles seem to dissolve; and they do it with a willingness that makes one almost think they don't mind. . . . Not only is our External Affairs Department building up an impressive reputation abroad but it is not forgetting it is Canadian and for Canadians."

JUSTIFIED OF HER CHILDREN

NOT the bright splendor of a world re-made
Brilliant with swifter motion, richer trade,
No, not the plague's defeat, the sufferer's ease,
Not these the praise of Science, oh, not these
The animal comforts of our common day;
But that her glorious hand has shorn away
An irresponsible Eden, given men
The awful dignity of Mankind again,
In splintering storm of atoms has released
Man from the innocent kinship of the beast,
Armed him with such majestic might to kill
That, if he lives, now he must live by will,
Stolen the sparkling life-blood of the sun
To grace his end, and unappalled has won
Power to make the whole round world expire
In one great flame of instantaneous fire.

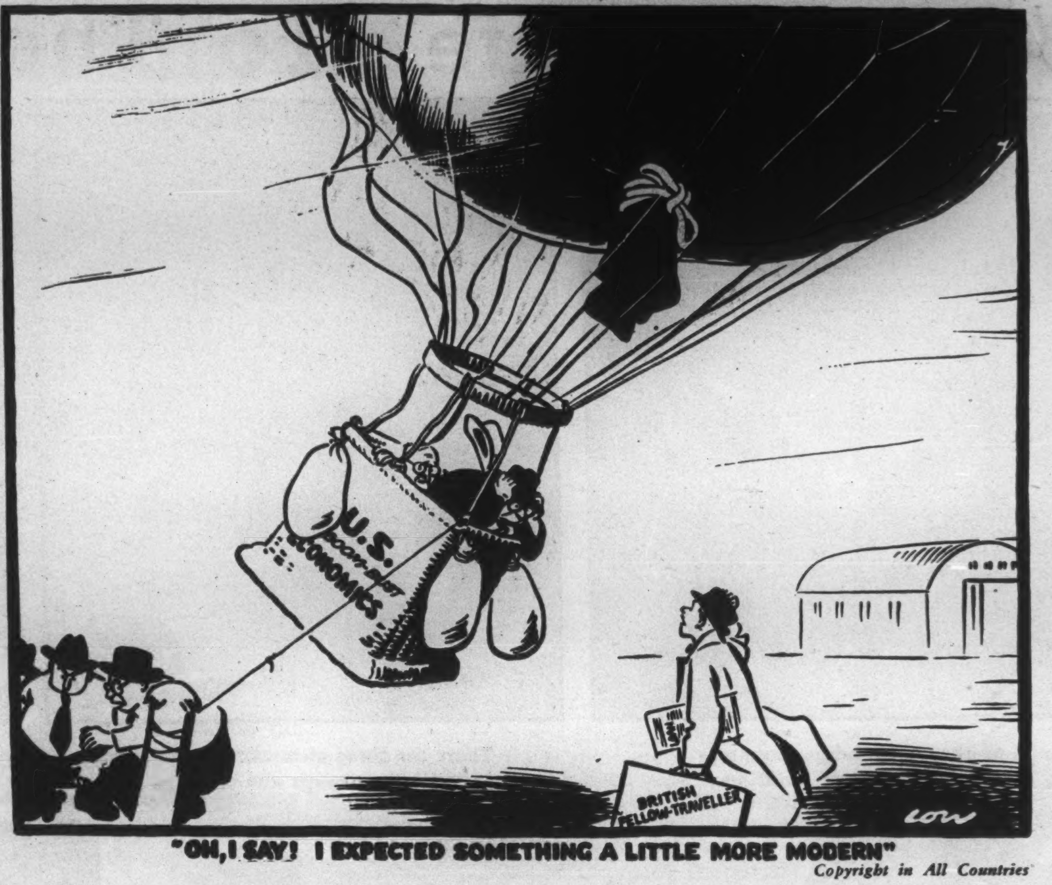
L. A. MacKay

Rear-guard Action

WE HAVE long admired the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* for its courageous and consistent fighting of rear-guard actions in defence of every conceivable kind of *status quo*. But we think it has reached its greatest achievement in its opposition to the making of a parking place underneath the Dufferin Terrace, on the ground that "Experience goes to show that the more parking spaces are provided, the more cars circulate in the city and aggravate the traffic congestion."

This is an argument which we think is capable of much wider application. It can in fact be used against every conceivable kind of progress, and has, we believe, been so used in the Orient, where progress of the Western kind is regarded with a suspicious eye. In essence it means that you should never try to alleviate an evil, because you simply encourage the force which produced that evil to grow and produce more evil.

We have no doubt that there are too many cars looking for parking space in the Upper Town of Quebec. We have no doubt that if there were parking space there would be still more cars. But to us who do not happen to live in the Upper Town of Quebec, that does not appear so serious an evil as it does to the *Chronicle-Telegraph*. The cars which circulate in the Upper Town are largely those of visitors. These visitors are there because they like being there, because the Upper Town is one of the most impressive places in North America, and the Dufferin Terrace has one of the most impressive views in the world. The sum total of human happiness is increased with every additional motorcar that circulates in the district around the proposed parking place. We believe in increasing the sum total of human happiness — and after all, this way of doing it does add to the incomes of some at least of the readers and advertisers of the *Chronicle-Telegraph*.



"OH, I SAY! I EXPECTED SOMETHING A LITTLE MORE MODERN"

Copyright in All Countries

New Labor Rights

THE labor organizations, we suspect, will make a determined drive to establish their new concept of the accredited bargaining agency as being the sole source from which the employer to whom it is accredited is entitled to obtain his workers. For all its novelty the idea is not so inherently unreasonable as most people outside of organized labor have been inclined to consider it. It is true that it establishes a new and very serious limitation upon the old style of property rights, but these rights have been undergoing constant reduction for the last hundred years, and there is nothing to indicate that that process is nearing its end. If this new invasion fails to get itself established by court interpretation of existing law there will probably be a powerful drive to get it established by amending the law.

It must be borne in mind that one factor which tended to make difficult any diminution, by new legislation, of the property rights of the owner of capital has always been the extreme mobility of that part of the capital fund which consists of investible money. Capitalists have in the past been free to remove their fluid capital from any country whose laws they did not like, to some country whose laws they liked better. Even the capital-exporting countries have been kept in a state of due respect for the rights of capital by this consideration, fearing the loss, not of the fixed capital goods in their territory, but of too large a proportion of the liquid capital without which even established industries cannot keep going; and capital-importing countries have believed that a continued inflow of capital (which is necessarily in liquid form at the time of investment) was indispensable to the maintenance of their economic health. Both these ideas have been rather extensively knocked on the head during the last twenty-five years, and legislative bodies can now be induced to listen to proposals which a generation ago they would have dismissed as hopelessly impractical.

The establishment of border controls governing the international movement of capital has done a good deal to diminish this caution about allowing one's country to get out of line with the rest of the world in its treatment of capital; and so also has the discovery that a debtor country can accumulate capital out of its own resources if it is willing to face the necessary self-denial, and that the process is not so difficult as had been supposed. Nevertheless we suspect that there is a certain international level in the treatment of this subject, at any rate as between nations so closely connected as Canada and the United States, and that this level cannot be departed from by a small nation without grave risk. Moreover as between different provinces in Canada (and in Canada it is the provinces which have the power of regulating this relation) there are no boundary restrictions and can be none on the movement of either goods or credits. We thus anticipate a good deal of caution on the part of provincial legislators in allowing their province to be, or to appear, much more severe in its restrictions upon the powers of capital than any other province and than the adjoining United States from which so much of our capital is obtained. The labor people may have selected Ontario as a testing ground for their new ideas, feeling that if they can get them established here they will have removed a grave obstacle to their success in the United States. But it seems to us that they will be making an error if they confine their campaign to Ontario, which has no passion for being in the van of progress even when it is quite sure in what direction progress is going—which in the present instance seems still to be rather uncertain.

Party Leadership

THE federal Conservative party has decided to follow the line marked out for it by Mr. Drew, and to denounce the policy of separate fiscal agreements between the Dominion and individual provinces. Nobody, we imagine, is much enamored of that policy, which the Dominion Government has resorted to only after fairly conclusive evidence that no collective agreement, between the Dominion and all the provinces, could be arrived at. The two dissident provinces, Ontario and Quebec, comprise nearly two-thirds of the House of Commons and if this can be made the leading issue in a general election, and if their voters can be led to support the attitudes of their provincial Governments on this question, there might be a chance of the two provinces returning enough members opposed to Mr. King to make a majority.

It is true that the reasons for the Quebec attitude are entirely different from the reasons for the Ontario attitude, and that any alliance between Quebec provincialists and Ontario provincialists is bound to be an uneasy one, especially in view of the Conservative record on conscription and "imperialism." Nevertheless there are a great many Quebec opponents of Mr. King who have had no share of federal power since 1936, and it is entirely conceivable that these might submerge their differences with their Ontario allies to help them form a Government, especially since its leader would be a man with very little of a conscriptionist record to which they could take exception.

Unfortunately, by his very adoption of the Drew strategy, Mr. Bracken has raised—or rather has intensified—doubts as to whether he is really the leader of the Conservative party. For the attitude of Ontario and Quebec which Mr. Bracken has at last consented to endorse (in his radio address) is the exact opposite of the attitude which he advocated in 1941 when he was premier of the province of Manitoba. There was no suggestion from him then that the proposal that the provinces should surrender their taxation of personal and corporation income taxes and succession duties was "usurpation of provincial rights." He was then all in favor of the provinces doing exactly what Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis have refused to do. He denounced such refusal—which of course they had not then made—as a threat to "the very foundations of the confederation."

Mr. Bracken is as free as any other citizen to change his mind. But this is a rather radical change, on a rather fundamental issue, to have taken place in five years, and he has revealed very little of the mental processes which led to it. An explanation of the considerations which influenced him is urgently needed, if only to make it perfectly clear that Mr. Bracken is doing his own thinking, and not merely accepting the thinking of others who have not the responsibility of leading a national party. The place for such an explanation is obviously the House of Commons. It may be that before these lines are read Mr. Bracken will have had an opportunity of making it.

Higher Loyalty

A SURPRISINGLY large number of Canadians seem to have been rendered uneasy by the claim of the persons prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act that they were governed by a "higher loyalty" than that which they owed to the Canadian government which employed them. That the persons concerned were sincere in advancing this argument we do not dispute, but it does not necessarily follow that the argument is valid. We have already published an extract from the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. which makes it perfectly plain that it would not be tolerated for a moment in that country.

There is a certain vagueness about the nature of the "higher loyalty" which is claimed to justify what we suppose might be termed the lower disloyalty. Some people maintain that the violators of the Official Secrets Act were animated by loyalty to science—that all scientific discoveries are the property of mankind and not of any individual or any state. Others suggest that they were animated by loyalty to humanity at large, which presumably comes to much the same thing. Still a third group maintain that they were animated by loyalty to Communism, and were entitled to be so because Communism is a religious belief.

Nobody will accuse the philosopher Bertrand Russell of undue adherence to outworn moral concepts; we think therefore that his views on this question may have some weight with the people who are tempted by the higher loyalty doctrine. He is dealing with the precisely parallel case of Dr. Allan Nunn May which was handled in the London courts; and he points out that May had undertaken certain work for the government and submitted to the obligations of the Official Secrets Act. "Both public and private life become very difficult if men who have made promises are liable to break them at any moment on what they consider conscientious grounds." Dr. Russell goes on to point out that nobody would have urged that scientific knowledge concerning the atom bomb should be published to the world while Germany and Japan were still undefeated. The view that all scientific knowledge must be universally diffused can therefore be only a peacetime view. "Even so, it seems to me indefensible. There is no reason to suppose that peace will last forever, and the more equality there is among the Great Powers in the matter of atomic bombs, the less secure peace will be."

Dr. Russell admits that "It is unfortunate that at present all scientific knowledge is at the disposal of national governments" and likely to be used for national rather than international purposes. "If there is ever to be international control it will have to be by agreement among nations that have already established national control, and it will certainly involve at least as much in the way of legal restriction upon publication as is entailed in the national control, now being established." The accused in these cases were not of course handing over the secrets to any international control; they were quite simply and directly handing them over to Russia, which would certainly not have communicated them to, let us say, Iran or Sweden.

Bolton Is "Another Life" To These Mothers

The softly undulating, wooded beauty of the surrounding country is shown in this hillside view of a section of the camp buildings.

There are three swimming tanks, popular with grown-ups and children alike.

The girls gain poise from their "Little Theatre" in the open air.

Bringing in the boar's head during Christmas Day celebrations in July.

Boys from the Rotary unit, age 8 to 13, are given baseball instruction.

By Frank Chamberlain

Photos by the Author

THIS is the season of the year when thousands of youngsters from Canada's larger cities go to camps across Canada for their life-giving quota of sunshine, fresh air and nature contacts.

Fresh air camps operated by welfare organizations and service clubs are located in various parts of the country and of these the largest is the fine Bolton Summer Camp, approximately 30 miles from Toronto, operated by the Neighbourhood Workers Association.

Comprising 275 acres of rolling countryside, in one of the most beautiful spots in the province, this camp is now well in its stride with more than 800 mothers and children there at the moment. This year there are approximately 250 counsellors.

CAMP BOLTON provides 12 days of rest, good food and entertainment for Toronto mothers and their youngsters who are unable to finance a holiday elsewhere for themselves. More than 4,000 mothers and children go there each year, and records show that to date 100,711 have enjoyed a 12-day holiday in the 25 years the camp has been in existence.

Some are able to finance their entire holiday, while others can only pay half the fee. In such cases, which are in the majority, the Association comes to their financial rescue and collects the balance through its own efforts. Many of the campers receive priority by recommendation of hospitals or social welfare workers and stay at Camp Bolton as guests of the N. W. A.

IN SPITE of the size of the camp, its personnel endeavor to give individual attention to every mother and child, in order that they may derive the utmost benefit from the change. To this end, there are four separate units within the camp, each a complete, individual organization, Hastings Lodge and Camp Howell being the "family camps" for mothers with boys up to seven, and girls up to ten years of age. The Rotary unit is for boys from 8 to 13, and Sherbourne Camp for girls from 11 to 16. The requirements of each group are carefully thought out and carried through.

For the mothers, it is a time of relaxation, either just to rest or, if they wish, to learn one of many skills for which they can never find time in their everyday lives. For the children, many of whom live the rest of the year in homes with almost literally no breathing space, there is a wonderland to be explored which will remain with them long after they have said goodbye to their new-found friends.

Every day's program begins with morning worship, conducted out of doors if possible.

One young woodwork enthusiast makes a bird house. Others, boats to float in the stream.

A corner of the dining hall. During the season, over 13,000 loaves, 43,000 quarts of milk and 27,000 pounds of meat will be consumed.

There are two nursery schools for very young children, and sand boxes are a never-failing source of happiness. Besides free play there...

...are organized circles for story telling, singing and drawing. Mothers can take advantage of a rare opportunity to do just what they like.

This Hull Restaurant Is A Gourmet's Paradise

TORONTO EARLSCOURT

By Gail Ferris

Photos by Malak, Ottawa

Private dinner parties are a speciality with Madame Burger. During the war, quality was never sacrificed, and the Saturday night line-ups continue.

Sirloin steaks are left to tenderize in the frig for two or three weeks, and filet mignon pieces for one week, before slicing.

Jean-Charles Hurtubise is in charge of the wide variety of wines, beer, and liquors, which comprise nearly one-third of the sales.

Roland Lessier is seen broiling pork chops and steaks over charcoal. Customer's pet likes and dislikes are carefully pandered to.

FOR 24 years "Let's go to Burger's" has been a byword in the Ottawa-Hull district. In 1922, it referred to the "Café Henri" operated in Hull by the celebrated Henri Burger, one-time chef at Ottawa's Chateau Laurier, assisted by his charming Swiss-born wife. Some 10 years later it meant a quaint, typically-French upstairs restaurant in a downtown section of Hull. Today, after Henri's death in 1936, it refers to Madame Burger's restaurant at 69 rue Laurier.

There is nothing pretentious about Café Henry Burger, nor is the atmosphere very French any more. During the war, "Madame's" became the haven of the "dollar-a-year" men and the brass hats. Conversation, always subdued, became almost whispered; in the frantic days of '40 and '41 no one lingered long over coffee before returning to the tyranny of files, memos and meetings. Today the pressure has eased, and the atmosphere has taken on a more cosmopolitan air.

Daily except Sunday Madame serves two complete dinners at $1.25 and $1.50; also luncheon at 60 cents. At both luncheon and dinner, in addition to the table d'hôte meals, an à la carte menu provides an exceptionally wide choice of delicacies. Dinner features, on the regular service, include Filet Mignon; Half Spring Chicken Grillé; Mixed Grille Maison; Tenderloin of Beef Pôele Financière; Fritot of Calf's Brains a L'Orly; Lobster en Carapace Thermidor; Lobster Newbourg; Casserolette of Seafood Bonnefoy; Fresh Shrimps Newbourg; Western Salmon Hôtelière; Fresh Pickerel; Roast Brôme Lake Duckling Apple Sauce; Roast Turkey and a wide range of omelettes.

Luncheon at 60 cents ($1.00 with hors d'oeuvre varié) offers such tempting choices as Baby Lobster in season, Cold Roast Beef or Turkey and Salad, Omelette, Sliced Chicken with Créole Sauce, Chicken Pot-Pie, Calf's Liver and Bacon, Salmon Steak. Fantastic at the price? Yes, but a 60 cent luncheon provides the uninitiated with a tempting introduction to Madame's cuisine.

THE "*vrai artiste*" of all this is "Chef"—young, handsome, qualified Rudolphe Doseger, who feels that the profession of cooking has been neglected in this country. There are too few young men who have developed a liking for the art, which requires adequate apprenticeship and a training in business operation. Acknowledging the oft-forgotten requisite that it is the sauce which turns an ordinary dish into one that is "extraordinaire," Chef Doseger will quote you the words of the famous Brillat Savarin, who wisely said, "You can learn to be a meat cook, you can learn to be a pastry cook, but to be a sauce cook you have to be born. No one can give it to you. You either have it or you haven't." But Chef Doseger does go on to say that natural ability is not enough. You have to love your trade and apply yourself.

Set Chef Doseger's ingenuity to work on meatless Tuesdays and Fridays, and he produces enough succulent dishes to debunk the theory that a dinner depends on the meat course for its success. Lobsters, which arrive by fast express from St. Andrew's within 24 hours after order by wire, may appear thermidor, newbourg, en casserole or au vin blanc with shrimps and scallops. "Meatless dishes," he says, "are often only a matter of taking one item out entirely or substituting another. You may not find it in the book, but Brochette of Mushrooms and Chicken Liver can be served without bacon wrappings."

FOR the flavor of all Chef Doseger's dishes, the touch which gives them that "*je ne sais quoi*" quality, this expert sauce cook has his wines, his spices and his herbs. Here is the magic combination to delight the gourmet, the man of taste, a chef's particular pride and joy. Asked what he looks forward to most when foods become freer, M. Doseger exclaims, "real pepper and paprika; saffron for my Bouillabaisse; dry wine for my fish; chestnut for my pastry."

Running down his à la carte menu, Chef Doseger's dark eyes will flash as he speaks excitedly of the specialities he loves to prepare — Crêpes Suzette; Soufflé Grand Marnier; Moules Marinière; Poulet en Casserole Souvarov; Frogs' Legs; Onion Soup au Gratin. He'll point with great pride to his caviar and his goose liver, which no one hardly ever orders now that Princess Juliana has returned to Holland.

But the gourmet can draw no greater satisfaction from the food than the connoisseur from the wine list, which offers well-mixed, unadulterated drinks at reasonable prices. The youthful bartender, Jean-Charles Hurtubise, mixes his Martinis and Manhattans the night before, cools them in the refrigerator, and then serves them next day full strength without benefit of melted ice. To bolster the wine list, a few old-timers are reappearing—Bordeaux wine, French champagne and brandy; imported benedictine; crème de menthe and apricot brandy.

As for the service—which is, after all, the final test of any restaurant—the staff of five, fully-qualified waiters under the leadership of the jocular Cerutti leave nothing to be desired.

With today's emphasis on the tourist trade for Canada, the Burger family are doing all they can to show visitors the meaning of the word "hospitality."

A delectable assortment of hors d'oeuvres makes them a very popular prelude to dining.

The informal atmosphere of the panelled dining room puts newcomers at their ease immediately.

Lobster Salad is the Salad Chef's special pride. A wide variety of selections are always available.

Seafood and steaks comprise a large percentage of the à la carte menu trade. Delicacies arrive daily.

Canada Is Still An Unknown Country

By W. ARTHUR LEPPMAN

Canadian affairs are practically unknown outside her borders despite the booming tourist trade. There have been no recent books written on Canada's scenic beauties or any industrial information. To interest potential citizens we must have a better national publicity.

There are only two Canadian bureaus where information of this kind may be had but they are both inadequate. The Canadian Information Service gives information only when asked and the National Film Board makes pictures of specified subjects instead of beautiful Canadian scenery. What advertising that is done is mostly undertaken by the Canadian National and Pacific Railways.

JACK BARRETT, one of many Canadian businessmen on their way to South America, recently passed through New York on the first leg of a trip to Mexico City and points South. He had a few hours between planes, and as this was to be his first visit to Latin America, he decided to look for some literature on the countries he intended to visit in search of new markets.

At two of the leading publishing houses, he found his trouble well worth while. There were rows upon rows of books, booklets and magazines on "Beautiful Guatemala", "Brazil—Giant of the South" and "Romantic Mexico".

Some of the books had been written by well-known authors, and the catalogues were competently made-up because they contained vital business and industrial information as well as a summary of tourist attractions.

As a matter of patriotic interest, he then asked to be shown some books on Canada. He was led to a dusty shelf of some ten volumes, none of which was of very recent vintage. There was nothing to indicate that this country had substantially changed since 1939—it seemed to be a case of choosing either Quebec or the Rockies for a honeymoon. As far as authoritative information on Canadian business or industrial life was concerned, that shelf might as well have sheltered a collection of works on nuclear physics.

Barrett's experience is, unfortunately, the rule rather than an exception. Despite a tourist traffic which bids fair to burst the walls of many a Canadian hotel this summer, the amount of accurate information abroad on Canadian affairs is still pitifully small.

As a people, we seem exceptionally reticent to talk about ourselves, and to advertise, in whichever fashion, the attractions of this country for traveller and investor alike. There is no excuse for this unprofitable modesty—on the contrary, it is very much in our interest that Canada should be widely advertised abroad!

We have always known that this is a young country full of untapped wealth. Now, with the end of the war and the staggering amount of Canadian foodstuffs and industrial products going abroad, people in all parts of the world are becoming ever more sharply aware of the opportunities which Canada can offer to the immigrant—and that means the workman and farmer with the wealth of his experienced hands as well as the man with capital to invest.

It is of vital interest to all of us that our influence in world affairs, which is quite out of proportion to the smallness of our population, be kept up; and that can only be achieved by encouraging immigration both of manpower and of capital.

First Step

The first step towards attracting prospective immigrants is publicity, that is, the supply of detailed information to those who request it, and beyond that, the active canvassing and channelling into the Canadian entrance of as many still-undecided settlers as possible.

Apart from permanent immigration, there is our tourist traffic which must be kept up. We are fortunate this year in so far as the European playgrounds of the pre-war years are still unattainable to the average American tourist.

We have, directly below our border, the greatest tourist reservoir on earth; and it will not be long before Paris, Cannes and Naples will once more be open to anybody with a passport and a few hundred dollars to spend. By then, we must have made tourists so "Muskoka-conscious" and "Banff-conscious" that we can stand up to European as well as South American competition.

Largely the same holds for international trade connections. There too we have been given a period of grace, also due to end soon, in which to supply much of the market which in former years was monopolized by non-American countries. It is up to us to see to it that the trade-mark "Made in Canada" becomes a household word in foreign countries.

There is yet another reason for broadening our publicity activities abroad. Many British and U.S. industries are expanding, and looking for countries in which to open branch offices and factories. Both of our great railway systems are doing a splendid job in this connection, and we will come to that in a later article dealing with private and semi-private publicity efforts.

Emanates from Ottawa

Most of the information about Canada which is sent abroad emanates from Ottawa through the recently-founded Canadian Information Service, successor to the Wartime Information Board, and the National Film Board. Along with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, whose publicity function is obvious, the Canadian Information Service is the Dominion Government's production and distribution centre for Canadian news going abroad.

Necessarily inter-departmental in its activities, it is directly under the Privy Council in Ottawa, and is responsible to Parliament through the President of the Privy Council; a function which Mr. King, as head of the Council, has delegated to the Hon. Brooke Claxton. The C.I.S. has a two-fold task: to keep Canadian officials abroad informed on home affairs, and to supply them with sufficient background information to answer any questions about Canadian affairs asked by the people of

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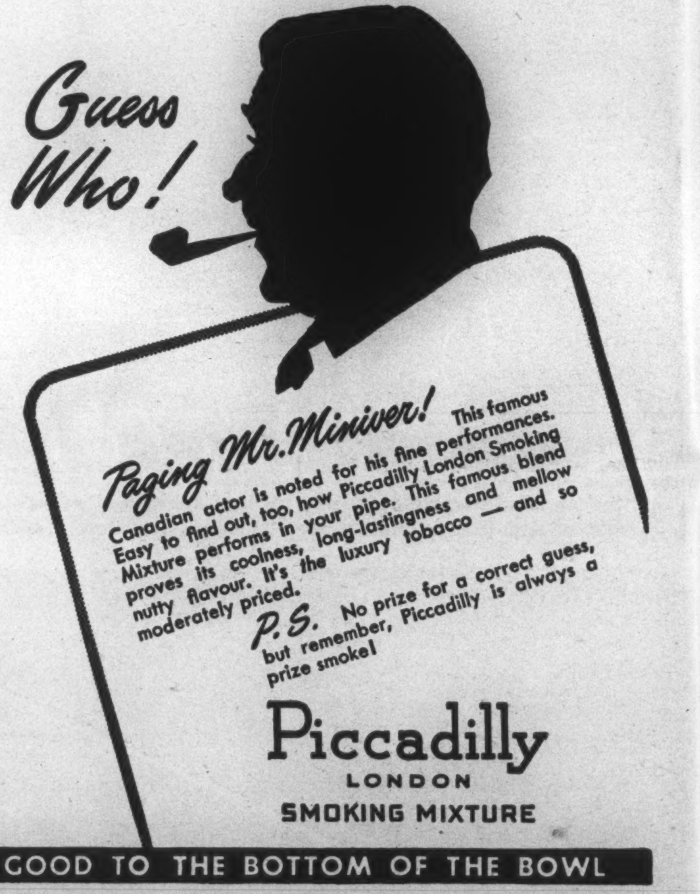
LOOK! WHAT WE NEED IS SKAT
SKAT

Don't let those mosquitoes . . . biting flies . . . gnats spoil your fun this summer. Chase them away with SKAT before they bite. SKAT was developed during the war to protect our men in insect-infested jungles. It has a pleasant odor . . . is not oily . . . not sticky. Just rub a few drops of SKAT on *all* exposed skin areas and enjoy more than three hours' protection from biting and annoying insects. Excellent and safe for children, too! Get a bottle of SKAT today.

MONARCH LIFE DIRECTOR

GEORGE E. SHARPE

The Monarch Life Assurance Company announces the appointment of Mr. George E. Sharpe, of Winnipeg, to its Board as a policyholders' Director. Mr. Sharpe, who is one of the youngest Life Insurance Directors in Canada, is President of Sharpe's Ltd.



Paging Mr. Miniver! This famous Canadian actor is noted for his fine performances. Easy to find out, too, how Piccadilly London Smoking Mixture performs in your pipe. This famous blend proves its coolness, long-lastingness and mellow nutty flavour. It's the luxury tobacco — and so moderately priced.

P.S. No prize for a correct guess, but remember, Piccadilly is always a prize smoke!

Piccadilly
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE
GOOD TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOWL

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOR BOYS

Ridley College — for boys 8 to 18 — combines the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings, with sound academic, athletic and character training. Over 50 acres of playing fields for organized recreation. Generous entrance Scholarships and bursaries. For information and illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster — H. C. Griffith, M.A., LL.D.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1889
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA
8-46

the country to which they are accredited.

General policy to be pursued along these two lines is laid down by a Supervisory Committee on which are represented all government departments immediately concerned with external relations, such as the Department of Trade and Commerce, the C.B.C., the Dept. of External Affairs and others.

The C.I.S. maintains offices in six foreign cities where Canadian interests are greatest; and these offices are, in turn, distribution centres for C.I.S. information.

The New York office, for example, handles contacts with the American Radio and Publishing industries, as well as supplying background material for American presentation of Canadian news. The Washington office, on the other hand, is mostly concerned with the supply and exchange of news in the educational field. Authors wishing to write about this country, or lecturers on their way to Canadian audiences, are briefed by the Washington Bureau.

The third American office, shared with the National Film Board, is in Mexico City. There are overseas offices in Canberra, London and Paris.

Through these branch offices, detailed accounts on the trend of Canadian affairs go out to our representatives abroad, in the form of air-mail bulletins implemented by weekly reports on editorial opinion from Canadian newspapers.

Detailed Information

Apart from these general reports, any detailed information specifically requested is prepared and sent on as reference papers. These sheets range from statistics on Canadian food production to biographical sketches of people in the public eye. In order to facilitate a handy supply of general background news on Canada, reference libraries are maintained by C.I.S. in many diplomatic and trade missions abroad.

The C.I.S., in addition to handling the flow of news, also extends many courtesies to visiting foreign journalists, and takes care of a good part of the press relations of international meetings held on Canadian soil, such as the two Quebec Conferences or the recent PICAO Meeting in Montreal.

The Canadian Information Service is emphatically not an advertising agency. Its function is not to create a market where there is none, but to deliver Canadian news to those who ask for it. Its contacts are, of course, largely limited to Press, Film and Radio people here and abroad.

Parallel to the C.I.S. set-up runs that of the National Film Board. The N.F.B. also is an inter-departmental organization, responsible, through the Film Commissioner, to a chosen Member of Parliament (the Hon. Brooke Claxton), rather than to any single government department.

Since its creation in 1939, the Film Board has produced, procured and distributed Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, German, Russian, Turkish, Ukrainian, and Arabic films as well as English and French ones.

Theatrical films like the "Canada Carries On" and "World in Action" series are shown in theatres the world over, while non-theatrical production (16mm) goes abroad for private showings by Canadian representatives. Like the C.I.S., the Film Board also has several branches in foreign capitals, and film libraries in many centres of cultural life. Like the C.I.S. Reference Papers on subjects of interest to individual groups, the Film Board's commercial 16mm production furnishes pictorial information on specific subjects ("Lumbering in British Columbia", "Eskimo Arts and Crafts" etc.).

Through their publicity experts, all departments of the Dominion Government are in constant touch with both C.I.S. and N.F.B. These two organizations are the government's mouthpiece in non-official and semi-official contacts with the groups which form public opinion in foreign countries. They have only been working for the last few years, and have done a splendid job on a budget far below that of similar bodies in most other nations.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that they cannot "sell" Canada abroad—they can only deliver to those who have already ordered. What straight advertising there is abroad, is almost exclusively undertaken by the Canadian National and Pacific Railways, and their Hotel, Steamship and Airline subsidiaries from coast to coast.

Dutch civilians who were interned in Java during the war are still being evacuated by the R.A.F. Transport Command. These children are being flown to Batavia on the way back to Holland, which they will soon see for the first time.

ARN OBJECTS

EVEN our grammar would be changed if we followed the suggestion of C. F. Archer of Concord, New Hampshire (*Pathfinder*, December 26): "I suggest coining a new personal pronoun, third person singular, masculine or feminine, namely: "Arn." Example: "If arn travels, arn broadens;" instead of the clumsy form: "If one travels, one broadens," or "If he or she travels, etc."

—Allen Walker Read in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

CANADA IS A
Moderate Nation

★ ★ ★

Moderation is a Canadian characteristic.
It is a heritage of our people. As children, we learn moderation.
As adults, we practice it. As Canadians, we are proud of it.

In spite of post-war temptations to splurge and spend, we have kept
our heads. We've acted moderately . . . we have not given in to the natural
desire for immediate enjoyment of everything and anything in short supply
. . . and that is why, as individuals and as a nation, we are
unhampered by the excesses of inflation.

We can point to a fine record. We can point to Canada's future with certainty.
But, we can do this only if we continue to live up to our Canadian
principles of moderation—moderation in all things.

Men who Think of Tomorrow . . . Practice Moderation Today!

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

OTTAWA LETTER

Canadian Espionage Report Will Be a Best Seller This Year

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT doesn't require much acumen to predict that the 733-page document released by the Taschereau-Kellock commission as its fourth and final report will be the most widely-read Blue Book ever issued by the Canadian Government. It is not only a thriller but it is an omnibus thriller. It is several books in one. It contains the case histories of sixteen individual agents, comprising Section III.

There is the Story of the False Passport in Section V. There is the separate narrative of Germina Rabinowitch of the I.L.O., reported to have found ways and means of supplying Soviet agents in Switzerland with funds. There is a short but very important appraisal of the value to a foreign power of the information and other material handed over, comprising Section VII.

For the student of human nature, Section II is in some ways the most interesting of all, for it is a description of the whole Zabotin spy ring as it operated in Canada; and a psychological study of the methods employed to enmesh carefully selected victims and, having implicated them, to use them for the purposes of the Soviet spy system.

It must be difficult for any Canadian to read this section without being profoundly disturbed by its disclosures.

Wealth of Material

But this by no means exhausts the wealth of material contained in the volume. There is in full, adequately documented, the story of Igor Gouzenko, surely in a class by itself in the annals of Canadian history, and without many parallels in the endless conspiracies of international espionage.

And for those who, while wasting no sympathy on citizens who violated their oath of office and betrayed their own country's secrets, are deeply concerned at the vast powers given to the Royal Commission by the secret order-in-council P.C. 6444; and to the attorneys of the State by the Official Secrets Act of 1939, there is a lengthy justification in "Law and Procedure" which comprises Section XI.

Here, in one volume, is clearly a rich mine of material which will deserve the most careful study and evaluation by all loyal and public-spirited Canadians.

In passing, the decision of the Government to print 2,500 copies in English, and 1,500 copies in French, will probably serve to meet the immediate demand, but it will be strange if successive printings are not subsequently required before many more weeks have gone by.

There were those who felt, on the basis of the first careful announcements, and on the limited evidence produced in the early interim reports, that in a sense a mountain was being made out of a molehill: that the Government had become panicky when confronted with an absolutely unprecedented situation and had taken drastic unorthodox methods when it would have sufficed to follow the traditional peacetime procedures. Such critics, I think, are less likely to judge the Government so harshly now when they put themselves into the position of the authorities.

This is not to say that the Government is not vulnerable on a number of counts, but before an effective criticism on these points can be launched, it is necessary first to examine and refute the carefully constructed case for the procedure as developed in this Blue Book.

It has been a point of criticism of the Royal Commissioners that, in addition to the presentation of actual evidence, they have supplemented the report with a good many statements of their own opinion for which no proof is adduced.

This was perhaps inevitable, and the weight which such opinions will carry will depend on what estimate is made of their opportunity to arrive at reasonable hypotheses and what may be known about their own background, philosophy, and competence.

Cannot Be Ignored

Like any other servants of a democratic state, they are not beyond public appraisal. At the same time it must be allowed that even opinions or hypotheses when advanced by justices of the Supreme Court of Canada aided by eminent counsel, all with long experience in the gathering and evaluation of evidence, cannot be lightly ignored.

Accordingly when the Commissioners point out that, even with the advantage of Gouzenko's material and testimony, they have been unable to identify several of the agents involved in the ring (and consequently have been quite unable to assist the authorities in taking appropriate action) and when they go on to express a belief that there are several parallel under-cover systems in existence in Canada, which "had and may still have their own under-cover agents operating in Canada", the gravity of the situation suddenly opened up last September is not to be minimized.

It is easy now for critics to say what the Government should have done: but, as is often the case, the Government had to take some action while still in the dark, under the sudden impact of the revolutionary disclosures which the Gouzenko material provided.

Nor should the point be missed that it was not only the security of Canada which seemed to be affected by the spy ring, but inasmuch as one of the most vital war secrets of the United States and the United Kingdom, namely, the release of atomic energy was one which it appeared was being betrayed to another power, this had to be taken into account when drafting the provisions of P. C. 6444.

The crux in any evaluation of government action on the espionage case seems to be the nature and gravity of the threat, as appraised by the government of the day. Had any government failed to move swiftly and courageously in any matter which it sincerely believed threatened the security of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, it would have been far more reprehensible than if it erred on the other side. It is reasonably clear that the decision was a very difficult one to make.

Having said all this, it must, I think, cause grave disquiet to many citizens to know that an order-in-council giving such sweeping powers over the individual could be secretly in force for so many months and well after the era of direct hostilities was over.

Also it must have come as a shock to many people to read the sections of the Official Secrets Act of 1939 and to learn therein how the traditional British assumption that a person is deemed to be innocent until he is proved guilty has been turned upside down, so that an innocent visit to an embassy or legation, or a routine social contact with someone who later proves to have been at the time the agent of a foreign power, may place a suspect in the position of having to prove to the satisfaction of the Crown that he was not engaged in giving or selling the most carefully guarded secrets of his country.

Surely the security of the state against foreign espionage can be established and maintained by means which do not strike such a blow at the traditional liberties of the individual.

LAST CALL FOR MUSKOKA SUMMERS!

Some rooms still available at the CANADIAN INN, featuring excellent meals. Our organization gives personal attention to those whom we accept. Boys (over 9) and girls (over 14) expertly cared for at nearby KAMP KAWANDAG at only slightly higher rate — $125.00 for four weeks. The Rev. J. S. Ditchburn, M.A., personally in charge.

Write or wire your application or request for folder to:
WYNNE DITCHBURN, B.A.
Muskoka Summers, Rosseau, Ontario

"RUPEES" can Help Build Canada

YES, Indian Rupees can help build Canada . . . as can French Francs, Egyptian Piastres and all other foreign coinage that is spent on Canadian export goods and translated into Canadian dollars.

For the more we expand our export trade, the more we contribute to our national employment and prosperity . . . the more profitable use we make of the Dominion's resources.

In seventy years since Confederation, Canada's share of world trade increased by fully 200% . . . an increase that shows the readiness of foreign countries to accept Canadian goods . . . an encouraging incentive to every Canadian manufacturer to cultivate foreign markets.

Never was the time more opportune than now for Canadian manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. For today, Canada's name and Canada's products have been made familiar in many lands by our active Foreign Trade Service, by private representatives and by our Armed Forces wherever they have served.

Weston's, a Canadian institution of world-wide scope and service, realizes the importance of export trade to Canada and its citizens. In keeping with Canada's home requirements, an even greater development of world demand is planned for the products of this all-Canadian organization.

CANADA IN INDIA

India is no longer a land of mystery as far as her commercial requirements are concerned. For in India much fine missionary and liaison work has been accomplished by Canada's Foreign Trade Service. Through this Service is available to Canadians a thorough knowledge of Indian needs in products, packaging, distribution and service. The Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa, is always glad to co-operate with Canadians interested in Export.

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Never give an itch an inch

Given a little leeway, fleas'll spread faster than the cat takes the tree when I chase her . . . they make my life miserable, too.

Regular weekly dustings of Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Powder on my coat and undersides kill fleas on the spot.

And Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Soap in my bath kills fleas *and* eggs, while it cleans and soothes my skin and removes the scurf.

Get SKIP-FLEA at the drug or pet store . . . and a FREE new Sergeant's Dog Book, too. Or use this coupon—

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Russians Travel The Lonely Afghan Road

By DAVID DIVINE

Recently Russia concluded a treaty with Afghanistan by which the Soviet acquired "de facto" sovereignty over Kushk district, where Afghanistan, Iran and Russia meet. The new agreement permits Russia to build a dam on the Murgab River for irrigating the barren steppes in the Turkmen Soviet Republic. It also insures the Soviet grip on the strategically important Trans-Caspian Railroad, a branch of which goes to Kushka, near Afghan and Iranian oilfields.

Great Britain has always zealously watched the lonely "gateway to India", but this time the Foreign Office made no comment. Although the road from Teheran to Kabul, as described by this writer, is still difficult, its strategic importance in the light of Soviet expansion cannot be denied.

Kabul, Afghanistan.

FOR 1,600 miles one of the world's loneliest and strangest roads winds across a salt desert, through sacred cities, by upland steppe and high mountain pass, from Teheran to Kabul.

By that road, the road of Alexander the Great, of Genghis Khan and Timurlaine, I have come to Kandahar, and from there by the 9,000 ft. pass to Kabul.

To travel that road is to step out of the twentieth century. The great caravanserais still stand as milestones along its course, one day's camel journey apart.

Road of History

Yet that road of history cuts sharply today across the most pressing problems of the moment. The first factor is the pilgrims' sacred road to Meshed—road to the tomb of Imam Reza, hilliest shrine of the Shia Moslems.

A quarter of the way along the road I was shown traces of Russian prospecting for oil in the Semman area. The concession given to the Russians by Premier Gavam Sultanayeh takes in a huge slice of the potential oilfields of the Salt Desert, and, incidentally, cuts the Persian Plateau in two, dividing Teheran from the vital areas of Khorassan to the east.

The capital of Khorassan is the sacred city of Meshed. Between the fifteenth century and 1932 no Europeans were allowed within the precincts of the shrine. Ever since Reza Shah broke the power of the Mullahs, few Europeans have succeeded in making a formal journey round the dark tomb.

Infidels Banned

Today the power of the Mullahs is returning and it may not be long before the ban on infidels is reimposed. And with returning power and wakening consciousness of the minorities of Persia, it may be that the same influences which stirred Azerbaijan will make a new crisis out of Khorassan.

From Meshed the road runs south to the Afghan border. A dangerous road where, 10 miles outside Meshed, even motor trucks and pilgrim buses congregate in groups of five or six and move in convoy against the raiders of the night.

Long before the Afghan border the road ceases to have any reality. Up to Taiabad, the Persian frontier town, there is the pretence of a track, but beyond, over the flat desert, the road is where the wheels of most vehicles have passed before.

Then, at a shallow watercourse which marks the Afghan border, the character changes. From concrete border posts the demarcated road stretches straight up to the mouth of the valley of the Rud.

The first Afghan border post, Islam Kelat, is a well-built formal group; customs post, police, and guest house, under the shadow of a vast prehistoric mound fortress.

The road remains wild thereafter. Afghanistan is not a wealthy country, and progress was badly hampered by seven years during which materials, equipment, and engineers were cut off by the war—but survey for a road has been made in sections, and an engineering plan is in being.

Ninety miles from the Persian border the town of Herat, key city of Southern Asia, lies across the ancient highway. Once again an air of crisis blows along the road. Herat was once the capital of Khorassan. Under Shah Rukh, son of Timurlaine, Herat was once capital of Persia.

Herat was the Florence of the Mongol Renaissance. Firdausi the classic poet of Persia, lived there. It was the place of the great Mussallah, "the cradle of learning," and the Juma Mesjid was "the fairest mosque in Asia." Beyond all these things Herat was the key to the great India road through the high mountains—the stopper in the jar of the East.

Seven times Herat was sacked and burned, seven times it was rebuilt. Today it is being rebuilt again, not after being sacked, but after Afghanistan took the choice of modernity under the wise guidance of Hashim Khan, for 17 difficult years Prime Minister of his country.

It was no hurried choice, the Afghans are a people who will not be hurried.

Where they have pulled down the vast city wall on its high mound of dried mud they are rebuilding once again the Jama Mesjid. I was allowed to go through its deep arches, and across the enormous courts. The workmen are rebuilding the "fairest Mosque in Asia" as their forefathers built. There is not a machine or modern tool within the courts. The mosaics, the exquisite tiling, the marble work is being done as it was done 500 years ago.

I said that crisis blows once more along the road. Herat, key ctiy through history, has turned its eyes always to the West down the valley of the Hari Rud. Today it turns its eyes that way again.

The men who rebuild the Juma Mesjid and the men who build the new city look that way. What happens in Persia has its repercussions across the border.

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To the ATLANTIC
WHITE ROSE

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"The pick of them all!"

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Don't Do It Yourself

By JOHN BELKNAP

I REALLY have no objections to a man being handy around the house, as long as he isn't married to one of my wife's friends.

It's all absurdly overrated, of course. I've heard men boast of having fashioned a rack capable of holding a broom upright, which is a childish accomplishment. And as far as I'm concerned, home-gardeners, those who fix toasters, amateur paper-hangers, and those irritating men who can build shelves on plaster walls are not much better.

When there's work of that kind to be done, call in a man to do it. Your time is valuable, and you can make more money concentrating on your own work while the hired man is mending the leaky faucet. I have worked on that theory for a good many years, and, if no one is convinced yet, it's simply that I haven't had time to prove it until now.

Take storm windows, for example. Everyone on the street had his off except me, and my wife was feeling a little edgy about it. But did I waste a Saturday afternoon doing it? Not at all! I borrowed two dollars from the housekeeping money, pointing out that it was not a loan my wife was making, but an investment. I was determined to show her that, as I had always claimed, I could make more money doing something else, while a professional handy-man walked downstairs sideways with great awkward armloads of storm windows.

It took the fellow an hour and a half to do the job, and the only reason I dozed off while he worked was that we'd had too heavy a lunch for Saturday. I simply wasn't used to it.

However, we established the fact that he made two dollars in an hour and a half, and if people have any faith in you at all, you don't expect them to be dubious about your ability to equal that mark.

THE fact that I still had this little task ahead of me made it necessary to call in a gardener two weeks later, of course, but on the whole three dollars really seemed a fair price to pay a man for an afternoon's work. Besides, I have always felt that I might be a little upset if all the professional gardeners I know turned up to spend an afternoon in the advertising business. It just isn't their field, any more than gardening is mine; although I sometimes wonder whether they wouldn't help the advertising business a good deal.

Of course, it might have been nice to know something about plumbing when the faucet in the laundry tub broke off and the basement was flooded. But if you take a reasonable attitude you will see at once that I really saved far more than the cost of a plumber merely by keeping dry. My shoes were undamaged, and apart entirely from the difficulty of getting new suits these days, the cost of cleaning and pressing is excessive, as you well know.

A man whom I had previously accepted as a friend told my wife, confidentially that it would have been a simple matter to turn something or other off at the main switch, but he's the show-off type who enjoys talking about pipe wrenches and reverse threads. And how does he know so much about my basement anyway?

One of the most difficult things to explain to wives (they know nothing about business, of course, so you can't really blame them) is the necessity for, and the value of, thinking. Just plain thinking. As you know, thinking can be done in a good many places and in a variety of positions, and if anybody is going to quibble about it the mood is spoiled. Any man of substance has a good deal of thinking to do, all of which is ultimately profitable. It is unfair, for instance, to suggest that the few evenings I spend mulling an article over in my mind should be charged against the time it takes to write it. That would be absurd, because who can say how many other things I think of during those productive periods. You just can't pin it down that tightly.

AND any sensible person will agree that it is ridiculous and unfair to ask a man to help with the dishes when he could be doing something more worthy . . . such as writing a piece in an hour and a half that will bring in two dollars. Or possibly a good deal more, as I told my wife when I borrowed the original two dollars!

Of course, another point, which no one ever mentions, is the investment in time and tools that the average amateur handy-man has to overcome. One man who is frequently held up to me as an example likes working in wood, as he so irritatingly puts it. That man has a complete lathe in his basement. He has great cupboards filled with special chisels, expensive measuring devices, sets of drills, hammers, nails, things for cutting planks on the bias, and other fancy gadgets. When he wants a new brace and bit, do you think his wife gets a Spring hat? And women can't wear a kitchen shelf even in these exaggerated times!

Another model husband I know of specializes in fixing electrical appliances for his wife. He mends frayed lamp cords, fixes loose sockets, keeps a supply of extra lamp bulbs on hand, and once ran wires completely around a room in order to have a reading lamp over his bed. That man is an electrical engineer! There's no need for him to be so smug—look what his education cost him!

But getting back to those storm windows and the man who took them off for two dollars, I set out to prove something and I think I've done it all right. It's taken me only an hour and twenty minutes to write this, and when it appears in print I intend to start thinking again.

There's a broken gate in the back yard, and, with the cost of food going up all the time, it gets harder and harder to wheedle anything out of the housekeeping money.

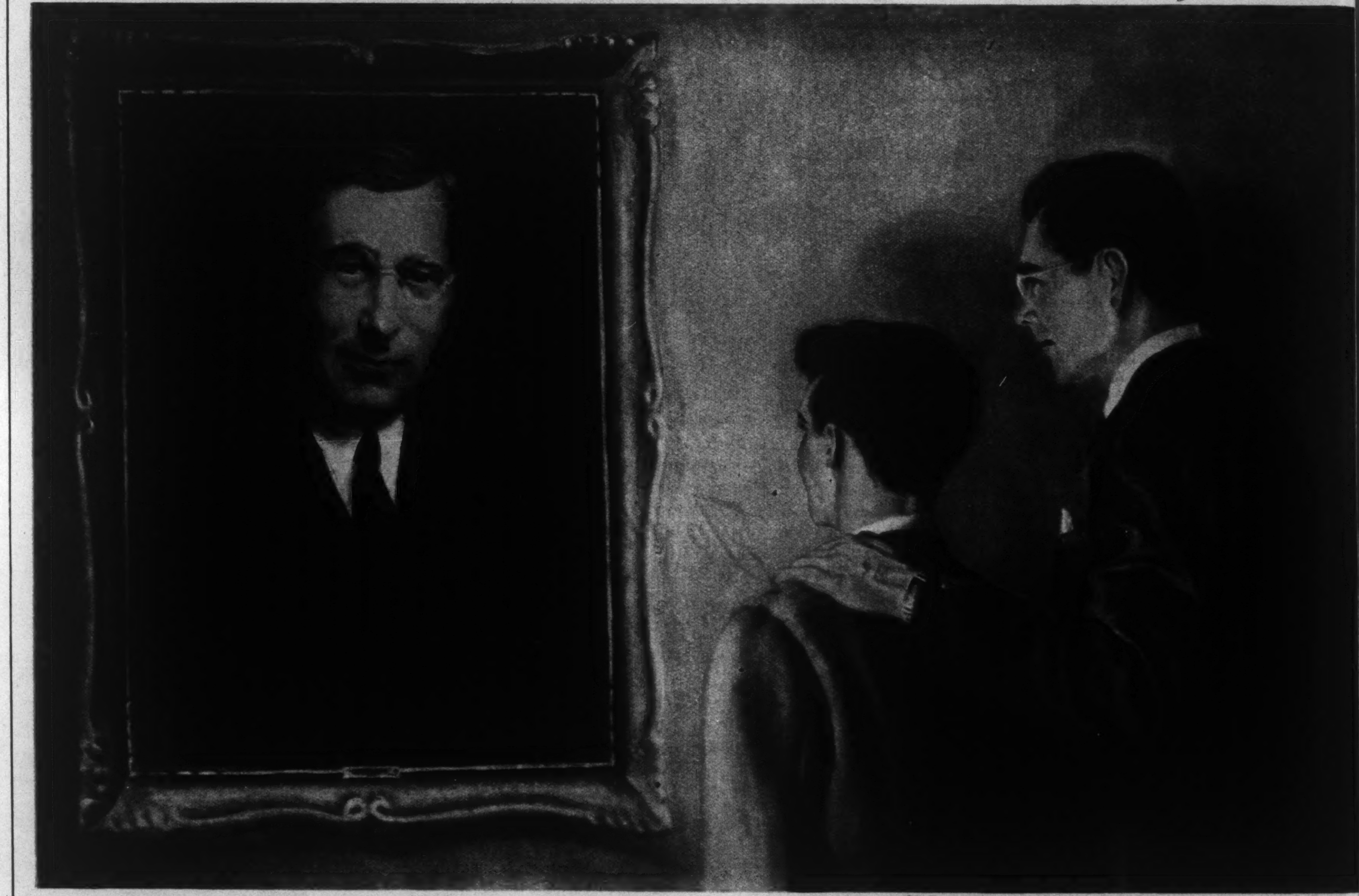
• •

SOUNDING OFF

THERE may be another kind of radio criticism—those occasional and oracular essays in scholarly periodicals wherein people who do not listen much to the radio View With Alarm certain aspects of it which a regular listener has long since observed for himself.

—John K. Hutchens in *The Saturday Review of Literature*

CANADA UNLIMITED — The Formative Years



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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Professorial Conspiracy to Destroy Canadian Literature

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE vehement attack recently made by Mr. W. A. Deacon of the *Globe and Mail* on the annual Review of Canadian Letters which has long been a valuable feature of the *University of Toronto Quarterly* receives some importance from the facts that its author has just been elected president of the Canadian Authors' Association and that the newspaper of which he is literary critic is published by a member of the Board of Governors of the University. The moment is moreover somewhat critical; the ten-year experimental period of the Review has come to an end (there have as a matter of fact been eleven reviews), and the work is a costly and laborious one, and it is likely that there will be some hesitancy about its continuance. Professor Woodhouse in any event has announced his inability to continue in the editorship. It seems worth while therefore to record at least one vote to the effect that the disappearance of this review would be a disaster to Canadian letters.

It is difficult to determine the reasons for Mr. Deacon's opinion that the chief object of the "group of professors" who produce this Review has been "to belittle, scold, chastise, to show how wise were the critics". (He makes a "notable exception" of Philip Child as "a sympathetic spirit free of prejudice," which is quite fair to Dr. Child whatever it may be to his colleagues.) He cites only one example of this belittling, an observation about Thomas Raddall's latest book, that "These are tales without any subtlety of style or technique," which would have been less useful for his purposes had he given the rest of the sentence:—"unusual but within the range of probability, made vivid by the adequate use of description and dialect speech, and told with verve and the assured manner of a person who might have been there and seen it all." Even if one believes with Mr. Deacon that one of Mr. Raddall's stories "rates with the classics of short fiction," the *Quarterly* passage as a whole hardly seems very belittling, scolding or chastising. And Professor MacGillivray, at whom this harsh language was directed, had been highly appreciative of two of Mr. Raddall's earlier works.

Unkindly Feeling

There is a rumor that the Canadian Authors' Association, or at least the Toronto branch of it, has cherished an unkindly feeling towards the *Quarterly* ever since Professor E. K. Brown described the branch's "Voices of Victory" anthology (1941) as "the most confusingly complicated undertaking in the literary history of this country"—a verdict which erred only on the side of understatement. But that was four years ago, and one would have thought that Professor Brown's very notable services to Canadian poetry during more than a decade would by this time have won him forgiveness even from the Toronto Poetry Group—*genus irritabile vatum.*

There is of course a considerable element of the Canadian public for whom a professor—any professor—can do no right. Mr. Deacon makes it a great grievance against Canadian academic institutions that only two of them have courses on Canadian literature; but when the *Quarterly* of a great university undertakes a systematic treatment of the current Canadian output, he says: "Twitted with ignoring Canadian literature, these men appeared to turn angrily to write it off."

However they do not write it all off. "Certain younger poets," we read . . . "are proud to be generally ignored as the price of praise by professors, who profess to understand their verses." The poets chiefly praised by Professor Brown in the last five years have been Pratt, Klein, Kirkconnell, Gustafson, Birney, Anne Marriott, J. S. Wallace, A. J. M. Smith, F. R. Scott, Charles Bruce, Bourinot, and (with reservations) Audrey Alexandra Brown. We do not see any great difficulty about understanding any of these, nor therefore any reason for accusing him of "professing" to understand them and thereby being accessory to their incomprehensibility.

Another objection of Mr. Deacon to professors is that they entertain the "academic heresy" that "any book that finds 10,000 readers is, *ipso facto*, bad." This does not sound like a heresy that would give much trouble to a critic of Canadian literature, in which such books are rare, but we may note that Professor McGillivray has a high (and we think justified) opinion of Gwethalyn Graham, and a low (and we think justified) opinion of Lloyd Douglas so that his views cannot be entirely governed by circulation, in which both authors are in the upper brackets. He is cool towards W. G. Hardy (who happens oddly enough to be a professor) and enthusiastic over Hugh MacLennan, both of whom have good circulations.

Our readers will perhaps be interested to know who are the other "professors" to whom Dr. Child is such a notable exception. The French output was handled by Felix Walter until he went overseas, when it was taken by W. A. Collin, author of "The White Savannahs"; both men have in our opinion performed a task which could not have been better done even by a non-professorial critic. The drama has throughout been handled by W. S. Milne, who has included radio (the one really operative branch of the art in Canada) in his purview; and how anybody can accuse Mr. Milne of academic prejudice is beyond our understanding. Watson Kirkconnell (a predecessor of Mr. Deacon in the C.A.A. presidency) has for some years dealt faithfully with the Canadian writings of "New Canadians", with the advantage of an enormous acquaintance with the literature of their original tongues. In the department of Remaining Material, Professor Woodhouse has been aided by various specialists, among whom A. Brady on the Social Sciences is the most regular; one at least of these specialists, Donald Buchanan, is not to our knowledge a professor.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Belgium is Europe's Bright Spot By as Much Luck as Management

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Brussels.

I CAME to Belgium because I had heard that it was the brightest patch of recovery in Europe. But nothing that I heard prepared me for what I have seen. You get so used to shortages and misery, problems and sacrifice in Europe that what one sees here is a bit unbelievable.

When you walk down the main street of Brussels you see a normal, big, pre-war European city. And when you say to people, things look quite normal here, they answer simply, yes, they are normal. You wouldn't dream of making the remark in London. And if you made it on your arrival in Paris, even tentatively, you would be sharply corrected, and told that living conditions for the great majority were still miserable.

But here . . . . here you walk into a display of neon signs only excelled on Broadway. You see hundreds and hundreds of store windows filled with goods. Yes, even meat stores, miracle of miracles, with meat on display, meat that a person can go in and buy. You see thousands of people lolling in outdoor cafés and hear orchestras playing in dozens of these as you pass by. Most remarkable of all, you see people without signs of strain on their faces, just enjoying themselves. And late into the night—for it is Saturday — you will hear them going home, noisily singing and laughing.

You Can Buy Anything

First, about this question which fills the minds of Europeans: goods and food to buy after years of scarcity. It would seem simplest just to say you can buy anything here. Today I noted down radios from Sweden, Holland and Britain, Hoover vacuum cleaners and Kelvinators from the United States, watches and cigarette lighters from Switzerland, beer from Denmark and Czechoslovakia and pancake flour from America. There are besides, locally-made electric washers, refrigerators, record players, electric clocks, irons, toasters, and even electric "fly-killers," which was a new one on me.

I went into a big food store, very much like our "supermarkets," and saw, for the first time in Europe this trip, food stacked high, and in the greatest range. Most things were marked so-and-so-many ration points per pound. *But the food was there to cover the rations.* It isn't always in Britain, and seldom in France.

And there were two wonderful things about the price tags on all this food, and on most other goods in the stores. First were the words "legal price"—and how badly Europe needs a return to legality. Second was the fact that all prices had just been marked down by 10 per cent.

My next discovery on this little tour was a giant construction project. A wide swath of buildings had been cleared away, and a great excavating and building activity was going on.

Extensive work was going on at the South Station, and a huge new Central Station was being completed.

Other smaller projects caught my eye, unused to these sights in Europe. I came across an ultra-modern store front being completed. Apparently one could get delivery in Belgium today, for private purposes, of big, thick plate-glass doors, of beautifully engraved plate-glass windows, of heavy bronze fittings, and neon signs.

In my hotel I saw the electric switches being replaced and new chrome fittings going into the bathrooms. Do you dream of steam-heated towel racks for your bathroom? They're putting them in, in Brussels. The corridors had been redecorated, the doors white enamelled, and the carpets dry-cleaned. I could not help but think of the London hotels which would like a similar chance to repair and brighten up. Small matters? You couldn't get materials or labor for them in Britain.

What is the explanation for this Belgian economic miracle? Some of my informants here claim that it is mostly good luck, while others stress the good management and courage of the Belgian Government in its post-liberation economic measures. I am inclined to think that it is a happy combination of the two.

The country was overrun without much destruction in 1940. The Germans, having less hatred or fear of the Belgians, than they had of the French, neither pillaged the country so extensively, nor carried on such a far-reaching depopulation policy by imprisonment in Germany, or deportation of Belgian manhood.

Instead, they used the country as a going concern. As a result, its factories were left more or less intact, if worn; its economy functioned more like that of Denmark than that of France; its working population as well as its peasants continued to earn their usual livelihood — though they resisted stubbornly, by instinct bred from many experiences with foreign domination, rather than with the éclat of the French Resistance.

As a favorite leave centre, Brussels is still getting the spare cash of our occupation troops in Germany. Antwerp I haven't seen, but I hear that the damage there by V-bombs was very severe; while the whole Ardennes country was pretty badly smashed up in Hitler's last gamble. But the main industrial areas of the country came through intact.

Bold Measure

On the side of good management, Mr. Camille Gut did carry through a bold measure on the return of the Government from exile. He suddenly called in all the currency printed during the war, carried out some investigation of war profits, and reduced the number of francs in circulation from 70 billion to 30 billion. The circulation has lately climbed back nearly to the old figure, but now there are goods in the stores to cover it.

That, as I see it, is the real cure for inflation and black marketing: sufficient goods in the stores so that people can walk in and buy what they need or want. Then they don't need to buy on the black market, and the pins are pulled out from under such operators. Actually, there still is some black market dealing in Belgium, notably in meat and shoes, those scarcest of all commodities in Europe. But it doesn't compare at all, on my observation, with the situation in France.

Looking back, the situation in France seems even more serious than it did when I was there. From the point of view of general consumer goods, it may be another year before enough are available, though the food situation should be very nearly cured with the coming harvest. Morally and politically, a year's delay in checking inflation and the black market might be very serious in France, and so I think that the success which can be achieved in the current campaign against these will be a fair indication of the solidity of that country.

Looking the other way, towards Britain, the situation there seems more and more bleak by comparison. The reaction of British wives coming over to Brussels to spend a few days' leave with their husbands is one of amazement and indignation. They have been told for years that their courage and efforts saved these people; and in recent months they have been called on to share their meagre rations to save starving Europe.

Then they come here—admittedly to the most prosperous of all liberated countries — and find a profusion of goods, of food, and candy, and clothes, and stockings, and all manner of

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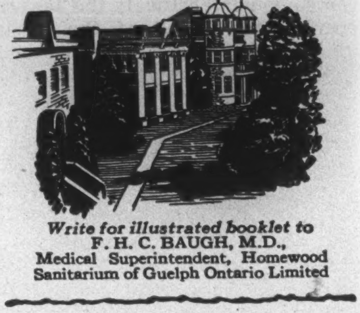

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things they need or would like to have, which turns them quite dizzy.

Why there should be such a marked difference between the situation in Britain and that in Belgium, whose economy is a miniature of Britain's, is something I am going to dig into further before I return home. I suspect that the main difference is Britain's heavy world responsibility, though there is also a sharp difference in temperament which has its effect.

Holding Wages and Prices

But to return to Belgium's good management, the second big contribution has been Premier Van Acker's determination to hold the line in wages and prices. The workers here, with only about two-thirds of their pre-war purchasing power, were feeling the squeeze, and agitating for higher wages. The Communists claimed, as they have elsewhere, that an increase in wages could be given without any increase in prices. Socialist Van Acker didn't believe it.

As he saw it, Belgium with an economy based on exports, had to hold her prices down, in order to compete in the world market. So he set a hard and fast ceiling on wages, and made the bold experiment, two months ago, of decreeing an arbitrary 10 per cent decrease in the price of all domestic goods and services. His Socialist followers, a rather mature group, backed him up, and persuaded the unions to give him until August 1 to show what he could do.

The experiment has not been a complete success, but neither has it been a failure. And even if the Belgians only hold their prices to the present level, they can see those of France and the United States rising still, which will leave them with a relative advantage.

There are also some interesting political aspects to the Belgian situation. The question of King Leopold, still kept in exile in Switzerland, is by no means dead, although the popular mind is for the present, as elsewhere in Europe, almost completely preoccupied with economic considerations.

Certainly there is a question of the King's personality and his war conduct. But it seems that had it not been for a curious constitutional angle, there would have been a referendum long ago which would have settled the matter one way or the other.

There is no provision in the Belgian Constitution for a referendum. Its opponents insist that once this precedent were established, there could be demands for plebiscites on foreign policy questions, or on educational policy, or whatnot. The people, they say, elect their representatives to the Chamber and the Senate, and it is for these representatives to govern. If they do not do this satisfactorily, then they can be thrown out.

The people have elected their representatives, it is true, but not in an election based primarily on the monarchical question—or, one should specify clearly, on the question of Leopold, for there is no question whatever of turning out the monarchy here at present. As it is, one party, the Christian Socials, with just one seat less than half the house, stands committed to the return of Leopold, while the other three parties oppose the move, and oppose a referendum.

Communal Elections

At the moment the Christian Socials have their eyes turned on the communal elections coming in October. Their idea of making these a sort of plebiscite on the return of the King is encouraged by the fact that the women, more generally susceptible to the influence of the Catholic Church, vote in the communal elections but not in the federal.

In view of the fact that, even if the Christian Socials should win these elections, or win a referendum, there is little likelihood of such an overwhelming victory as would bring Leopold back in triumph, more moderate people think that the best solution is to let the question lie for another two years, until the Crown Prince reaches his majority. Then, it is thought, Leopold might abdicate in his favor, without the necessity of a regency. In the whole squabble, it seems to be the Regent who is most popular.

There have been two chief matters of foreign interest dealt with by the papers here during my brief stay. The first is the early taking over by a second Belgian division of an extended sector in Germany, which is being done on a purely military arrangement and does not imply a unilateral decision by Britain to subdivide her zone. The Belgian Army in fact looks today like a part of the British Army, wearing British uniforms with even the shoulder flash in English ("Belgium"), using British equipment and being aided by a British military mission.

The second matter, which has drawn far greater attention, is Molotov's revelation, in the closing days of the Paris Conference, of Soviet policy towards Germany. Here the Belgian attitude has closely paralleled the French, just as their experience with the German menace has done in the past. Their press discusses openly whether the Soviets, opposing the loose federation of Germany and the separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland, and even the Saar, intend to pose as the friends of a united Germany and begin a more intensive competition for that country.

As far as we are concerned, the complete failure of the foreign ministers to agree on any aspect of the key German and Austrian questions, should put the coming "peace conference" into its proper perspective, that of a limited discussion, or certainly a limited possibility of action, on the minor treaties already hammered out by the Big Four in Paris.

As a French wit put it, the foreign ministers spent three weeks discussing Trieste, three days discussing the rules for the Conference of 21, and three hours discussing the main problem, Germany. In an hour or so, disguised in battle dress, I leave Brussels aboard a military train to have a look at that problem myself.

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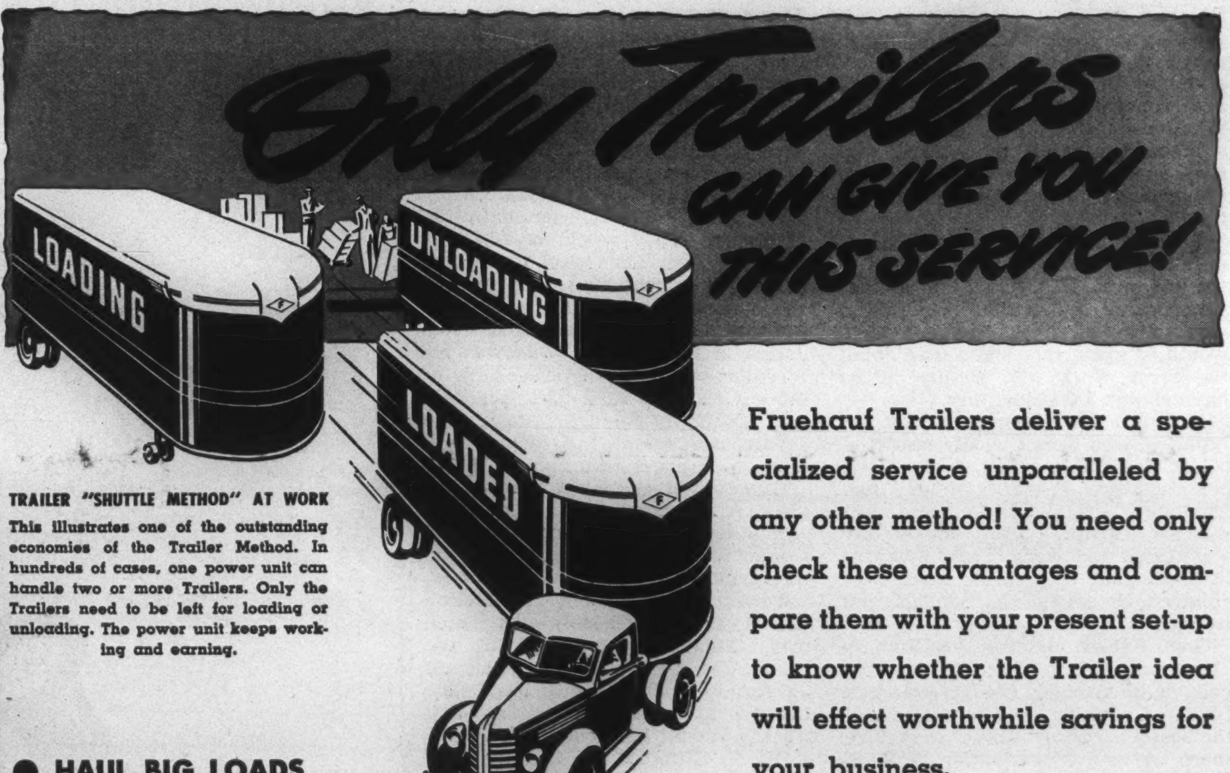

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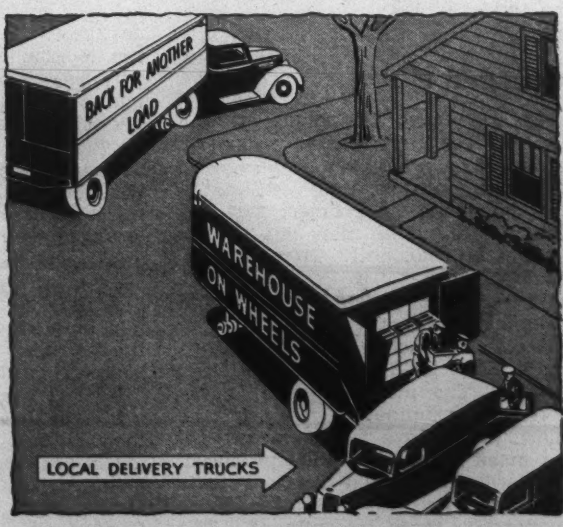

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Distribution of Nisei over Canada Advised

By EDITH LAMBERT SHARP

The Nisei, or second generation Japanese in Canada, will have some difficulty in breaking away from the close community life of the Japanese settlements in British Columbia, and it might have been better if the displacement could have been postponed a few years more. But if met with a reasonable degree of congeniality by the white Canadians among whom they are dispersed, they will soon accommodate themselves to the general pattern. The views of Tommy Shoyama, editor of "The New Canadian", are those of the best educated element of the Nisei.

WHEN the Japanese were brought to British Columbia forty years ago it was to provide cheap labor. Thus, automatically, without realizing their situation, without recognizing the political implications, and most of them without being able to speak the English language, they became the foes of Canadian Labor. Because their wage scale was low, the only way that they could hope to make money was through a low standard of living and an intensified concentration on their work. Whether they enjoyed this or not is a moot point. But they did it, and they succeeded at it, and Canadian Labor began to cry, "Unfair competition!"

That was no overstatement. It was unfair, both to the Canadians and to the Japanese. If Ottawa had at that time passed a law that no Oriental was to be hired at less pay than would be given to a white man doing the same work, the picture might have changed considerably.

It is to be presumed that the Japanese who were literally imported to B.C. as cheap labor were of the peasant class. Peasants or not, they had one great veneration, and that was for learning. They worked day and night, and wore denim overalls, in order that they might send their children to college in flannels and tweeds.

One of these children was Tommy Shoyama. When Tommy was old enough, he attended the University of British Columbia, and wrote one of the best agricultural theses they have there. After his graduation he went out looking for work. But everywhere he turned, the employers had him marked for cheap labor even before he talked with them. He was Japanese.

Cornered

He saw that his people were a limited-area and limited-occupation group, thrown back on themselves in community cooperation resulting in monopoly. As an instance, they had driven the white man out of the small-fruits business. They had become conspicuous in fishing, shingle mills, farming, and the cleaning and pressing business.

Their livelihood, and the resentment they met, forced them into groups. The more they felt themselves discriminated against, the more they strove for compensation. As much as possible they produced, sold wholesale, and retailed their own products. More isolation, more monopoly, more resentment. The vicious circle spun faster.

The older people could stand it. The Nisei, or second generation, couldn't. They wanted to throw off the traditions of the old country. The education so hard-won had widened the gap between the two generations. Trouble began between the parents and the children.

The Nisei had outgrown the old world, and they were not accepted by the new.

Desperately desiring to promote understanding, Tommy Shoyama began to edit a newspaper, which he called *The New Canadian*. His office and printing shop were opposite police headquarters in Vancouver, and he little knew, when he first set up, what dramas were to be played in that building.

I asked Tommy whether the Nisei found helpful cooperation in their older Japanese friends and relatives.

Tommy replied fully: "Until the war the older generation was in the saddle, and the younger generation was somewhat stifled. One occasion for disagreement is when the young people do not adhere to the formality of the Japanese custom in courtship. Another point of dissension was the attitude to the organization of trade unions. The majority of older Japanese are very suspicious of organized labor, because they associate it with Communism. Also, in the politics of the Japanese community, the parents urged their children to keep the Japanese nationality. This the Nisei did not want to do."

Twice Alien?

I pondered for a moment on the human being's treasured sense of "belonging," of feeling oneself a part of the popular order; how necessary it was to one's mental well-being. These young people were growing estranged from their parents because their lives were seeking different channels. In some cases they were at loggerheads with them. And we don't accept them. Where, then, was their logical place? I asked Tommy: "Do the Nisei feel that they would be as alien in Japan as in Canada?"

He said quickly, emphatically, "More so. They would be discriminated against. One Nisei, an electrical engineer who had been refused the opportunity to make use of his knowledge here, came back from Japan in five months (this was before the war) to whatever form of labor Canada would offer him. He said he simply could not stand it in Japan. He found the mental and social differences insurmountable.

"It would be especially hard on the girls. A Nisei girl would be doubtful of making a success of marriage with a man who had been brought up in the tradition of the dominant male."

That the Japanese population should be more widely distributed over Canada is essential to the solution of the problem. It must not be forgotten that for a long time the West Coast berry raiser and truck gardener has found himself literally on all fours with the Japanese, his own farm a part of a Japanese community, and his children going to school where there were, not one or two Japanese, but a majority of Japanese. Perhaps he felt his children looking at him, and wondering why he was working on a level with men whose skin was a different color, and who could not speak the English language.

The trouble has been that there was not a thin scattering of Japanese throughout the entire country, but in localized sections and certain trades, a solid, conspicuous, indigestible bloc. Part of the estimated hundred and fifty thousand new people in B.C. are now busy at work previously done by the Japanese. The vacancies they left behind them have been filled.

I asked Tommy about the effect of this distribution on the Japanese themselves. I pictured them on lonely prairie farms, in strange little towns, or stranger cities.

Scattered

"Do you think that the Nisei will become happily adjusted if they are scattered throughout Canada, if they are not allowed to gather in communities?"

When that question was put to Tommy Shoyama he had been idly measuring the length of his briar pipe between his fingers as it lay on the desk before him. He spoke slowly. Every word was heavy.

"That is something I should like to know." There was strain in his face as he continued. "If you were a Nisei, you would find that the Canadian people you *meet* are not filled with race prejudice. Those who talk the most about you are those who do not know you. I, personally, am depending a lot upon that. It will be a long, hard road, in any case. Almost the greatest factor will be our reception. In one way, this forced evacuation may prove to be the ultimate solution to the Japanese problem on this continent. But if the fates had permitted it, I should have preferred to see it delayed for another twenty years. The step from a segregated community to a wholesale dispersion throughout the country is a pretty big one."

I questioned him on a point that was cause for much antagonism against the Japanese in British Columbia. "What was the idea behind the separate (Japanese) education of the young Nisei?"

He replied readily, "There were three reasons behind the separate education of the young Nisei. The first was economic; they could earn a living in the Japanese community. The second was for family reasons. You could talk intelligently with your parents, correspond with them if you had to. The third reason was simply that most parents wanted their children to have a knowledge of the Japanese language. It was natural. It was also a defence measure, for the parents felt that if their children were not accepted as Canadians,

These three young people are typical educated Niseis, born and educated in Canada, of the types referred to in the accompanying interview with Tommy Shoyama, editor of "The New Canadian". The girl in the centre is a graduate of the Academy of Useful Arts, Vancouver, and has been a social worker in the Welfare Department of the B.C. Security Commission in the Japanese camp at Kaslo, B.C. She is very fond of symphony music, psychology and philosophy. The young man on the right is a University of Toronto graduate in optometry, and he has also been employed in the Kaslo camp. Names are not given here because all these Japanese Canadians have a natural feeling of insecurity owing to the uncertainty about future government policies.

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then the only thing for them to do was be Japanese. Regarding separate education, there have been many bitter controversies in the Japanese community. The association of child with parent is definitely not an education in the Japanese language."

"Are most of the Nisei of the Christian faith?"

Tommy answered, "I believe that most of them are. Certainly there is a growing tendency in that direction."

"Prior to the war, and until December 7, 1941, were Nisei babies registered with the Japanese Consul for records in Japan? Why?

Cutting the Tree

"That was a practice. How widespread, I do not know. Up to fifteen years ago it was quite widespread, but latterly had grown less and was becoming increasingly unpopular. When a child was not registered in Japan, he was no longer eligible to inherit property in Japan. Also the family tree was a source of pride to the average Japanese family. It was very important to the older people, but I do not think it was important at all to the younger people. It was a practice that was dying."

Another accusation levelled at the Canadian Japanese was put in the form of a question: "Is it the inclination of the Nisei to have families as large as those their parents reared?"

An amused smile flicked across Tommy's face. "Definitely no. That is the result of the impact of western materialism. After two or three children, the average Nisei couple would prefer a new car, or a new fur coat."

"If in the future the Nisei should be scattered throughout Canada, and Canadians should offer you a fair amount of congeniality and confidence, would you be content to see your children and their children gradually lose their Japanese identity?"

"I don't see any reason why not. The older people would not care for it, but the Nisei would not object. Some of us have for some time wanted to change our names to the English equivalent."

Later, in conversation, the young editor said, "People must confuse cause with effect. Surely they don't think that we actually desire to work longer hours than they do, and at the same time maintain a lower standard of living!"

• •

At 90, G.B.S. Still Exudes Energy

By SHEILA HOWARTH

George Bernard Shaw lives a hermit's life and abides by a very strict schedule. His creative writing is done in a small hut which used to be his wife's tea-house. Now almost 90 his memory is inexhaustible and none of his ferocity is tamed.

London.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW tilted his beard at me and nodded towards a camp stool in the grass. There I lodged. To be scrutinized over half-moon spectacles.

For Mr. Shaw was at work in a tiny hut at the bottom of his garden in Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire. Visitors, or intruders, as he calls people who catch him in his retreat, are not encouraged to make themselves at home.

They have to sit outside the hut on the canvas stool. This is not entirely to make you feel ill at ease. But there is no room in the hut by the time the old gentleman has uncoiled himself into comfort.

Summer Retreat

The hut used to be his wife's "teahouse," and when she died, Mr. Shaw turned it into his summer workroom. It is on a swivel, so the view can be changed with his mood. At ninety (He was born July 26, 1856), Mr. Shaw seems to have outgrown age. None of his ferociousness has been tamed.

His memory is exhaustless. But if you recall any recent incident to him, he waves his long, swishing arm impatiently and declares that he remembers things only for 10 minutes.

Looking into his hut from your stool you seem to see nothing but Mr. Shaw in every corner. Gradually your eyes pick out other things like the telephone which connects him with the house, the rolled furry rug beneath the wooden table on which he writes, amid bundles of papers and files.

His working suit, when I saw him, was a pale brown linen affair, strapped at the ankles like a skiing suit. Frayed woolen half-mittens covered his wrists, and he never laid down the fountain pen which he dips rather than fills.

I found it hard to think of Mr. Shaw as an old man, he vibrates so much with energy and movement. He looks brown and well, and every day has a strict program.

He arrives downstairs for his vegetarian breakfast at 9 a.m. At 11 a.m. he strolls through the back of the house, down the terrace, through a lawn of buttercups and daisies to a woodlet about 200 yards away, where the hut is hidden.

Here he does his creative work. This ranges from bills to books. At one o'clock he returns to the house for luncheon and reads his mail at the same time—about 25 letters a day.

Shapeless Garden

Afterwards he has a nap on a couch till 4 p.m. when he reluctantly sees a few selected visitors. Then he roams about his two-acre garden. It is an enchanting, shapeless garden, mostly grass with sudden scoops cut out into lovely flower beds.

If there is any time left he has a final spell in the hut till 6 p.m. At this hour he returns to dress for dinner. Though he eats alone, Mr. Shaw never fails to change into dinner jacket and black tie. He reads throughout the meal.

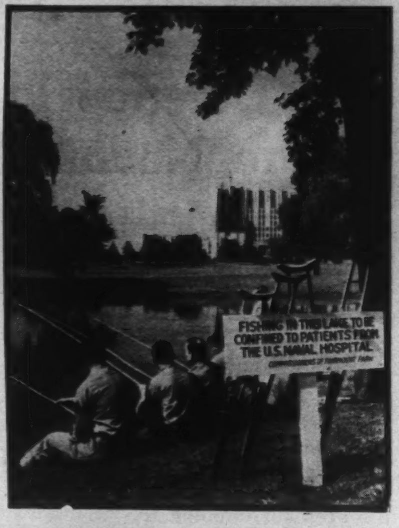
After dinner he reads again, listens to the radio and goes to bed about 11 p.m.

During the week Shaw's Corner, as the large creepered brick house is called, is quiet enough. A housekeeper, maid, gardener and chauffeur are there permanently. But at weekends sightseers crowd round the long iron gate at one end of the horse-shoe drive, hoping for a glimpse of Mr. Shaw in the garden.

They are seldom lucky. He keeps to the back of the house, and it is over a year since he went to London.

The house inside is as creased with character as Mr. Shaw's face. Bowls of flowers are everywhere. Doors are open showing rooms full of books, rugs, bright cushions, pictures and things which look as if they have grown up with people and never been bought.

Only a few months ago Mr. Shaw gave himself two more years to live. But from what I saw of him he will be spiritedly warding off intruders in another 10 years.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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Defence Planners Intend To Secure Nation Against Attack

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ATOMIC scientists report that one well-aimed atomic bomb could obliterate the Pentagon building and with it the U.S. Army's general and air staff. To this writer, whose Lynn Street, Arlington, home is less than a quarter mile into Virginia from the Pentagon, that information is not encouraging. It also has its significance for another resident of the area surrounding the famed war department headquarters. He is General Ike Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, who has been making picture headlines lately with the healthy corn he is raising on his garden plot in nearby Fort Myer.

To corn-raising General Eisenhower, who is just as carefully nurturing the raising of a large standing peacetime army, the lesson of the Pentagon's vulnerability has resulted in a course of action as definite as any that he and his Allied staff chiefs mapped out for the invasion of Europe.

That action consists of splitting up the high command headquarters into six self-sufficient units. Thus, if any invader tries to paralyze the nation's defence with a sudden atomic attack, and succeeds in wiping out the Pentagon, he will have to eliminate five other army headquarters to paralyze U.S. defences.

War Department officials say that the Army's reorganized defence is so planned that any one of the six army units could operate independently if one or more were knocked out. Each of the six areas will be a complete combat military unit in itself. And more and more control is being placed in the hands of commanders of these units.

Ultimately it is planned to give them their own air forces to repel an airborne or seaborne invasion, and they will have at instant call any national guard forces in their areas.

Future Air Attacks

General H. W. Arnold, the wartime chief of the Army Air Forces, has envisaged future attacks on the United States as coming by air at supersonic speeds, "Across the Polar Regions," or in other words, right down across the Dominion.

As a safeguard against this type of attack, American military strategists plan two major defence units. One is to be a long-range strategic bombing force to head off any attacker carrying atomic weapons. The second is to consist of airborne combat invasion divisions. They will be equipped with tanks, rockets and artillery, and they will be prepared for counter-invasion of any enemy landing.

Learning a bitter lesson from World War II, American defence planners are determined that never again shall the country be strategically caught with its plans down. General Eisenhower is determined that there shall be a strong regular army, staffed generously with able officers and skilled technicians, which will be able to take immediately to the field on the counter-offensive and at the same time rapidly whip another civilian army into fighting trim.

"Operation Muskox" was the preliminary step in long-ranged plans to strengthen North American defences against invasion across the North Pole. Atom bombs and long-range planes have made that threat a reality where a few short years ago it would have sounded like pseudo-science fiction.

The U.S. Army has revealed its plans for extensive peacetime manoeuvres, stressing the training of ground and air forces for defence against possible attacks by way of the Arctic ice cap. Forthcoming manoeuvres on the largest scale undertaken since World War II ended, will include training in amphibious and airborne operations.

Winter Manoeuvres

There are to be winter warfare manoeuvres at Adak and Ladd field, Alaska, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and Camp Carson, Colorado. These are intended to train personnel and also to test combat equipment for use in sub-zero temperatures.

For these northern manoeuvres there will be special equipment. A new snowmobile, special airborne artillery, planes, guns, clothing, electronic and other military equipment are to be tested under the worst available ice, snow and freezing conditions. Doubtless there will be coordinated defence plans with the Canadian armed forces.

Next time the call to arms is sounded, defence chiefs are determined that American industry shall not be crippled by indiscriminate draft of experts and technicians. Complete service units are to be organized in industrial plants on a national scale for the new active reserve of the American army. These units will be trained and fully manned, and ready for immediate service in case of war, so that it will not be necessary for dislocation of vital industry through general drafting of employees.

Industries in which trained service units may be formed, include telephone companies for Signal Corps personnel, chemical plants for chemical warfare industries, large civilian hospitals for medical department units, railways for railway operating and maintenance units, trucking associations for quartermaster truck companies and on down the entire list of technical industries.

The Congress is still trying to make up its mind on atom energy and bomb controls, and doubtless before it recesses on or around

The Bullock Derby is a big annual event in Java. Bulls run in pairs, yoked to a wooden sled, on which the driver miraculously keeps his balance. They are very fast but cannot keep straight, and spectators often have to scatter very quickly.

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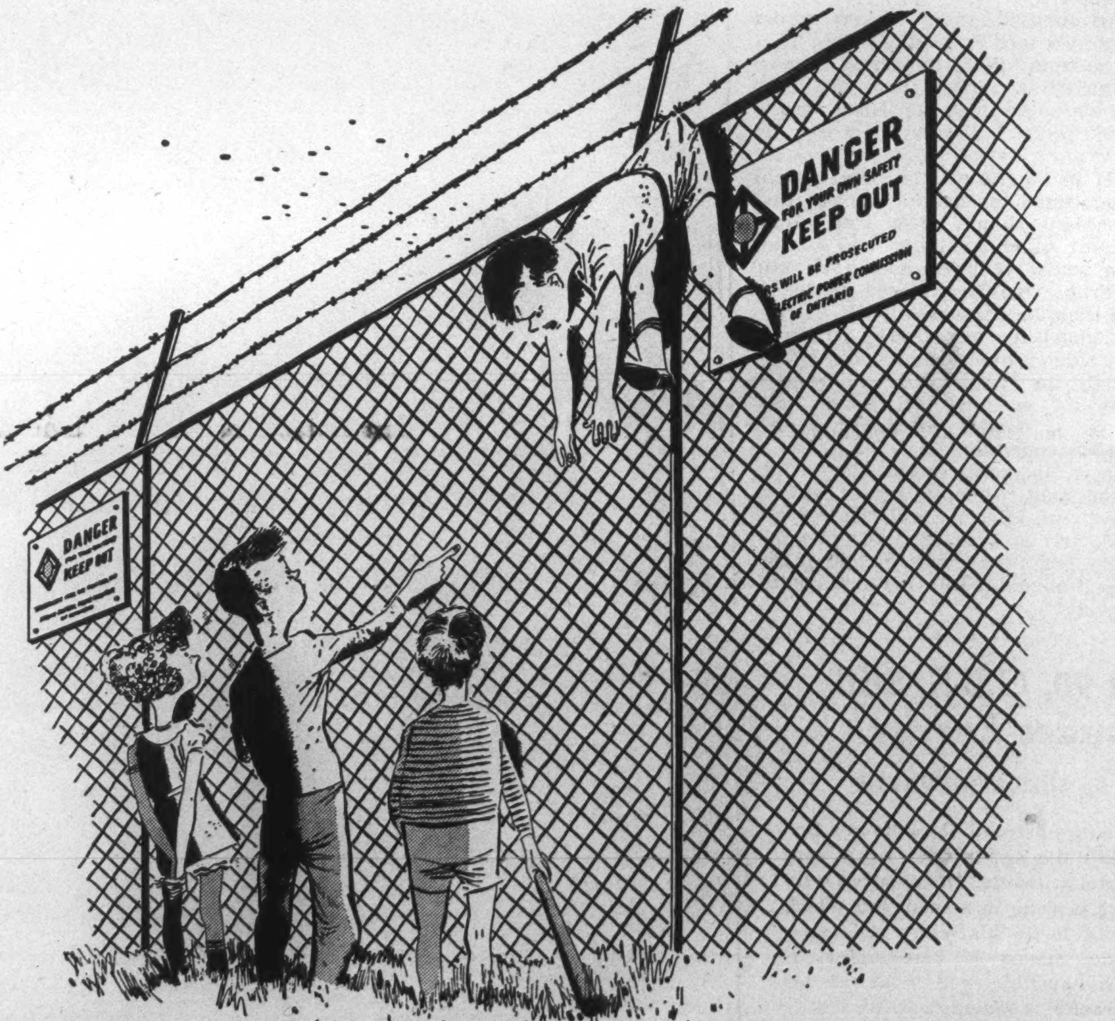

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DANGER
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"What do you mean . . . I'm lucky?"

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Hydro energy is one of the finest things we have in Ontario to make for better living. But it can stop one from living, if you thoughtlessly give it a chance to flash through your body. Every possible precaution for safety is taken by your Hydro; but once in a while someone gets careless or "takes a chance", and tragedy strikes. A boy climbs a pole and touches a wire. Or he flies his kite near a Hydro line, and it contacts a high-voltage circuit and carries death or injury to whoever is holding it. Sometimes a storm breaks down a line and someone takes hold of the broken live wire with disastrous results. These are just examples of acts that are beyond the power of Hydro to prevent. Your Hydro can only warn of danger, and seek co-operation of parents and teachers and all who have influence with those who might expose themselves to that danger.

Hydro need never be a threat to anyone who:

1. Will not climb poles.
2. Will stay away from distribution lines and transformer stations.
3. Will keep away from fallen wires.

For your safety, in case of trouble immediately notify your nearest Hydro office. But never, never touch a fallen wire.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

July 27, decisions will have been made. Where the Senate approved of a five-man all-civilian commission to control the atom, the House has insisted that at least one, and not more than two members should be from the armed forces. The House, in fact, insisted that the director of the Atomic Commission should be a military man.

Now, a Senate-House Conference is trying to decide how great a voice the Army and Navy shall have in domestic control and development of atomic energy. Incidentally, there is still profound civilian respect for the manner in which the Army ran its Manhattan Project and developed the atom bomb without word of it leaking out to the general public.

That other powers should have sought the atom secret, just as Russia has been revealed to have done through its spy network in Canada and the United States, is not regarded as surprising.

It is thus to be expected that the armed forces will have some voice in the future of the atom. All planning, in any event, takes the atom into consideration.

While President Truman's "must" appeal for merger of the armed forces was shelved until the next session of Congress, largely because of strong navy resistance to union, there is strong sentiment for closer liaison to strengthen national defence.

The Pearl Harbor Committee has finally decided that the late President Roosevelt, his War and Navy secretaries, and the military high command in Washington, were not to blame for the nation's unreadiness for the Jap's sneak attack on Hawaii.

A minority of two Republican committeemen disagree and hold that the nation's top leaders were just as much to blame as Admiral Kimmel and General Short. They have left the door open for further investigation in case a republican administration takes over.

Unity of Command Needed

The majority of the committee recommended, however, that unity of command should be established immediately at Army and Navy outposts. It contends that there should be complete integration of Army and Navy intelligence agencies. It hopes to "avoid the pitfalls of divided responsibility."

A civilian commission, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, headed by Franklin D'Olier, former National Commander of the American Legion, has endorsed President Truman's proposal of a single cabinet department with jurisdiction over the army, navy and a separate air force. This commission, incidentally, advocates a "super-American" air force with responsibilities for rocket and other advanced types of defences. It would be more powerful than anything considered up to this time.

In fact, it wants the enlarged third service to "be given primary responsibility for passive and active defence against long-range attack in our cities, industries and other substantial resources; for strategic attack, whether by airplane or guided missile; and for all air units other than carrier, air and such land-based air units as can be more effective as components of the Army or Navy."

This civilian group wants the armed forces to keep its research up to date and would spend a billion dollars annually to attain "an acceptable degree of national security." It, too, stresses the importance of better intelligence.

Congress has acted to enable General Eisenhower to build up the strongest peacetime army in American history. It voted the War Department $7,263,542,000 for the 1947 fiscal year, which besides covering normal pre-war military functions, includes $750,000,000 for atom energy research in the Manhattan Bomb Project and for relief in occupied areas not served by U.N.R.R.A. These funds will support an army, which now consists of 1,550,000 men, to be reduced to 1,070,000 by next July. General Eisenhower has told Congress he sees no possibility of having fewer than 800,000 officers and enlisted men in uniform at any time in the next 15 or 20 years. Of this number, some 700,000 will be National Guard members, ready to fight when called upon.

During the present draft holiday, volunteer enlistments have been heavy, and Representative Dewey Short, Missouri Republican, has expressed the opinion that it might be possible to raise an entirely volunteer army. However, a realistic draft law is ready to be applied when the holiday is over.

On the cultural front, the House recently voted and sent to the Senate a motion to spend $19,000,000 on improving U.S. cultural relations and supplying other nations with information about America and Americans. The Canadian spy trials have served to revive sentiment that the United States abandon its squeamishness about spying, and get into the spy racket in a big way. Some want the O.S.S. revived and carried on as a permanent endeavor.

From this it can be seen that despite rapid demobilization of the world's largest army in a few short months, American people, their military leaders, the war veterans and the Congress, are thinking and acting positively for a strong national defence. And Canada is a vital factor in all deliberations.

Guy Fraser Harrison, guest conductor for the Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena, July 30, is director of Rochester Civic Orchestra and active in other art fields.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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An Irishman's Kindly View of Sturdy, Embattled England

OAK LEAVES AND LAVENDER, a play by Sean O'Casey. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

DAME HATHERLEIGH'S manor house in the south of England stands wounded but proud during the Battle of Britain. They say it's haunted; that in times of danger shadowy knights and ladies tread the stately dances of old time while the odor of lavender creeps everywhere. And lavender has been prophetic of ill to the soldier of the house, before Agincourt, before Blenheim, before Waterloo — and now. Edgar, the Dame's son has just got his wings, in company with Drishogue, the son of the Irish butler, Feelim O'Morrigun.

The manor-house is in the midst of war activity; the Home Guard, the fire-watchers, the land-girls, the organizers of this-and-that, all busy, all tired and all talkative, while far and near enemy bombs are roaring.

As for Feelim he is "in a state," having come from Ireland to take the place of a man blown to bits. "An' while Colonel Hatherleigh hied himself off to th' ease an' comfort of th' front, here I'm sthranded with his wife, an' women set to talk me into a wild delerium!"

His son, "kept out of the war" by De Valera, steps into it himself for "the greatness of England's mighty human soul set forth in what Shakespeare, Shelley, Keats and Milton sang; in the mighty compass of Darwin's mind, sweeping back to the beginning and stretching forward to the end."

And so the play goes on, with reckless lovers, smelling the lavender of early death, with followers of convention shocked, with jacks-in-office sputtering, with Feelim lifting up soul and voice about the deeds of Irish fighting men in English helms and tunics, and with the relentless oncoming of tragedy.

There was a time when every play was a poem, even when dressed in the stiffness of pentameters. Then comedy drifted off into prose, and later into a base colloquialism. But O'Casey follows the old idea. Rich in varied rhythms, musical, eloquent, his lines are still the expression of a poetic spirit, intoxicated with the beauty of human life and death.

Staged, his "Juno and the Paycock" was a memorable thing. When "Oak Leaves and Lavender" glorifies some theatre may I be there to see.

•

Deep South

THE PORTABLE FAULKNER, Edited by Malcolm Cowley. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

FROM the dozen or more books by William Faulkner which record the strange life of a single county of the state of Mississippi Mr. Cowley has made an interesting anthology, arranged chronologically, not in the life of the writer but of the county. The reader will gain from it a clear idea of that quality of sardonic pity that brought the author into special notice. One story "The Spotted Horses" alone is worth the price of the book.

•

Voltaire as a Model

ALL FOR THE BEST, a novel, by Bentz Plagemann. (Musson, $3.00.)

WITH Voltaire's "Candide" as a model the urbane Mr. Plagemann delivers himself of a mordant criticism of the American way of life. His Doctor Paugloss is "Uncle Harry", foster-father of the hero, and his manner is best explained by a segment of his conversation, "You see, we in America know that all of the little people are instinctively good and that all of the big people, by their very nature, are just as instinctively bad. It is a theory which accounts for our apparent political confusion and explains why we immediately begin to suspect the motives of any public figure in whom we have placed our confidence by election."

The hero, an idealistic young naval officer, is ridiculed constantly for "believing so many things that ain't so" and generally acting contrary to his beliefs, particularly when women are involved. Indeed the sexy side of the book is, if anything, a bit more raw than "Candide."

Easy laughs can always be secured by ridiculing things-as-they-are, but when the sounds have died away, even the laughers have an uneasy feeling. It is no great achievement to find apparent proof that man is a particularly bestial type of beast by reason of his hypocrisy. And a common scold, however brilliant in manner and language, however smiling and urbane, grows tiresome.

•

Meat for the Soldier

SPEAKING GENERALLY, by Field Marshall Lord Wavell. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THIS is a collection of orders, broadcasts and addresses by the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East and of India between 1939 and 1943. All are interesting and well-phrased. Here is a typical series of paragraphs on the business of a soldier:

"Two-thirds of the reports which are received in war are inaccurate; never accept a single report of success or disaster as necessarily true without confirmation.

Always try to devise means to deceive and outwit the enemy and throw him off his balance; the British in war are usually very lacking in low cunning.

Attack is not only the most effective but the easiest form of warfare and the moral difference between advance and retreat is incalculable. Even when inferior in numbers it pays to be as aggressive as possible.

Finally, when things look bad and one's difficulties appear great, the best tonic is to consider those of the enemy."

•

The Climax

THE CANADIAN ARMY AT WAR, No 3. (Dept. of National Defence, n.p.)

HERE is the third of the official reports of the Ministry of Defence concerning the Canadian Army in active service. This covers the momentous ninety days from the invasion of the Normandy coast to the capture of Dieppe; June-September, 1944. It gives a clear view of the problems of Caen and Falaise and of their solution by impressive gallantry and intelligent leadership. Neither false modesty nor foolish cockiness mars the narrative, which, by the way, is finely illustrated. Some of the plates are reproductions in color of the work of Canadian artists with the forces.

•

The Town Crier

THE PORTABLE WOOLLCOTT, a collection of his writings selected by Joseph Hennessey. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

NO one wrote better than Alexander Woollcott; every sentence was alive and kicking. Granted that he was an unabashed sentimentalist and a weary cynic—both at once; granted that his capacity for making friends and enemies at once was infinite and that he was an egotistical exhibitionist, the strange gift of charm never left him. He's dead now, but his writings can be read and re-read with enduring pleasure. Here is a cornucopia of them, happily introduced by John Mason Brown.

•

Southern Decadence

A HOUSE IN THE UPLANDS, a novel by Erskine Caldwell. (Collins, $2.75.)

NEGROES, and white tenants as well, held in disgraceful peonage by a brutal land-owner; this same land-owner a drunken sadist, in the manner of his father and grandfather, gambling away the last of his acres and keeping negro concubines to the shame and disgrace of his young wife; a judge and a judicial system beneath contempt; open murder by a gambler who pays the Judge an annual retainer for "protection."

This is the tale in a nutshell, and if you like the raw-beef-and-bloody-bones type of fiction Caldwell will suit you.

•

Behind the Iron Curtain

RUSSIA ON THE WAY, by Harrison Salisbury. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

THERE is not much difference in the reports of news correspondents who have worked in Russia. All are agreed upon the worthiness and charm of the Russian people as a whole, on the attractiveness of many individuals. Also they are agreed upon the difficulty of doing business with Russian officials and censors who will make no decisions "on their own," but await instruction from some one higher up.

As to the Government, its suspicion of foreigners is deep-seated and permanent. That it is totalitarian in spirit and action goes without saying when a Party of some 6,000,000 members controls 270,000,000 people, and is itself controlled in the smallest detail by the Politburo of a dozen or so men devoted to Stalin.

Mr. Salisbury served the United Press all the world around. He writes with grace and vigor and has no trace of the blatancy which some correspondents have shown.

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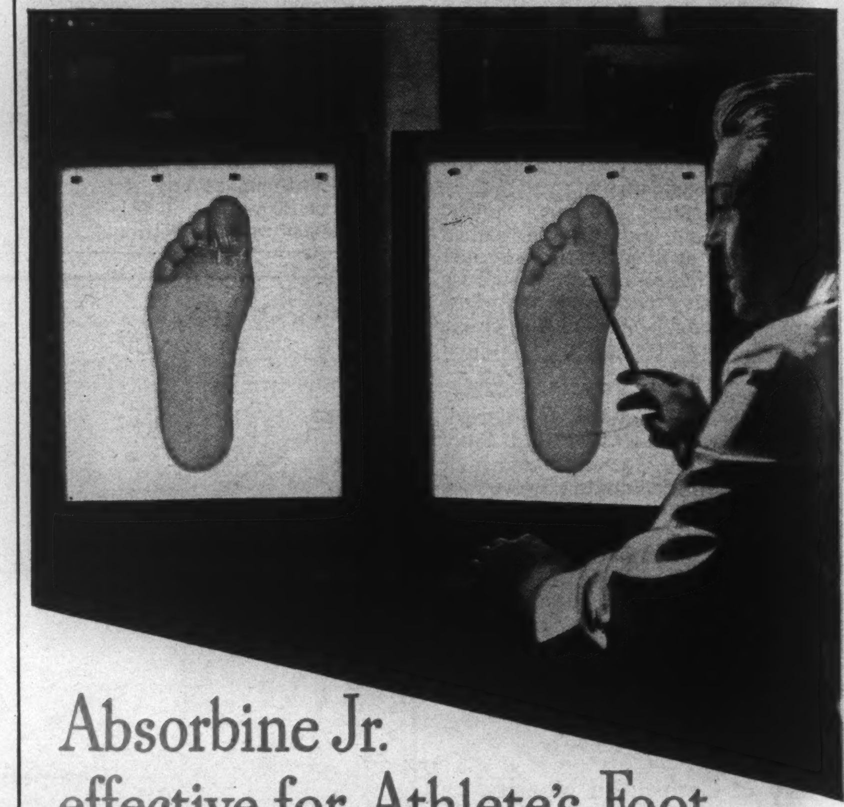

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THE HEROES by Charles Kingsley, with twelve color illustrations by W. Russell Flint. (Oxford, $2.25.)

AN excellent handy edition of this famous classic, telling for young people the stories of Perseus and the Gorgon, The Argonauts and Theseus.

EAGLES IN THE SKY, by Horace S. Mazet. (Ryerson, $1.25.)

THE story of a night-fighter squadron operating from a base in China against Japan and the bigger story of how the leader conquered his inner fears.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS by Cleveland H. Smith and Gertrude A. Taylor. (Oxford, $3.00.)

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A STORY of California and Mexico which will delight any little girl of ten or twelve. It is graciously written and has been approved by the Catholic Children's Book Club.

HARRIETT, by Charles McKinley, Jr., with pictures by William Pène duBois. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THE fantastic tale of a horse which drew a delivery van in London and finally was pensioned off and sent to the country were she had a wonderful time. The one who reads this tale to a very young person just bedded will also enjoy it.

WAGNER by Alexander Hunt, illustrated by Andre Dugo. (Collins, $2.00.)

A REMARKABLE SERIES of color sketches illustrating scenes from the operas, with a mild-ish text suitable for early teen-agers.

•

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ON SPEAKING THE TRUTH, by Sir Richard Livingstone; the Falconer Lecture delivered at the University of Toronto, 1945. (University Press, $1.00.)

THOSE who had the high experience of hearing this lecture will welcome its appearance in print. For others, here is an opportunity to soak up some common sense.

•

Allegorical Tale

YES, FAREWELL, a novel by Michael Burns. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.50.)

AN uncommonly vivid tale of an escape of four prisoners of war from a German castle, of their wanderings as far as Vienna, their recapture and their final liberation by the Russians. The story is made symbolic of the supposedly sick world's trek towards the new health and sanity of the Moscow experiment. But the book stands on the story more than on the philosophy, for it is written with spirit and high competence. The characterization is admirable and the suspense constant.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

WHAT sets off **Murder Among Friends** (Collins $2.25.) from the ruck of murder mysteries is that the characters are of flesh and blood and three dimensional. One can imagine meeting any one of them at any social gathering, not only in England where the plot is laid, but in Canada. This story by Elizabeth Ferrars is one of the best we have read in years. It is told with great skill and plausibility, and the solution will come with a shock of surprise. If our chronology is right Mrs. Ferrars is the best new writer in this field since Ngaoi Marsh and Ethel Lina White.

On the other hand the events in **Shoot If You Must** (Musson, $2.50.) are incredible, though they seem to happen naturally enough to two such odd characters as Arab and Andy Blake. But Richard Powell has given us a story in which comedy and violence are beautifully blended. As light hearted fantasy this yarn deserves very high marks indeed.

Different from both of these, but admirable in its own way, is Mitchell Wilson's **The Panic Stricken** (Musson, $2,50.). It conveys an atmosphere of suspense and horror absent from the others. There is no detective present but there is plenty of blood and excitement. **The Panic Stricken** is on our recommended list.

•

Sea-Fighter

LORD HORNBLOWER, by C. S. Forester. (Ryerson $3.00.)

SEA-FIGHTS in the Napoleonic wars have been fascinating since Captain Marryat's day. Here's another in the "Hornblower" series by a master of sea-lore and sea vocabulary and a connoisseur of the variety of smells enclosed in a brig of 150 years ago. His hero is a mixture of cold courage and sentimentality, of pride and cunning, of unbreakable loyalty to the Service and of humane doubts about the sanity of its regulations. Indeed there is so much of Nelson in the man—even to recurrent sea-sickness—that one needn't be surprised that his first name is Horatio.

Now as Sir Horatio—in reward for past exploits—he has the considerable job of ending a mutiny caused by the cruelty of the officer in command. How he does so without conferring with the mutineers, an action beneath his dignity, is an exceedingly clever bit of author's invention. The tale is a rouser and brilliantly written.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Barber Shop Quartets Appeal to Male Singers of All Classes

By JOHN H. YOCOM

A RECENT issue of the *New Yorker* told of four men being discovered one night last month close harmonizing in a remote corner of a Manhattan subway station. This particular spot had acoustics flattering to their performance. The *New Yorker* reported impartially that they were sober, well-dressed citizens.

To men in Orillia, Hamilton, London, Sarnia, Toronto, and 239 cities and towns in the U.S., this incident was a perfectly normal one; for in those places are chapters of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America.

In that organization with the mouthful of a title lies a great deal of the democracy of music. In its membership are bankers and barbers, officials and office boys, doctors and doormen, industrialists and laborers, Governors of states, judges and mayors. While various segments of the music-loving public are fascinated by opera, symphony orchestras, recitals, old country fiddlers, the lofty mysticism of great sacred music, Gershwin or Kern, hot jazz, folk songs of every section or industry, Stephen Foster or gospel songs, *ad infinitum*, 13,000 men in the U.S. and Canada have banded together to sing quartets —in pseudo—*a capella* style.

Toronto's chapter of the S.P.E.B.S. Q.S.A. was founded in December, 1945, at the apartment of Hamilton Gardner, an electrical manufacturing company president, with a dozen fans from the professions and business present. By April of this year, when it received its charter, the local had a membership of 60 and was meeting twice monthly in the Women's Art Association building. Since then four other Canadian chapters have formed and more are in the process. The procedure for getting started is simple; men who want to sing old-fashioned songs gather, harmonize, then apply to headquarters in Detroit for a charter. The society accepts "congenial men of good character who love harmony in music and have a desire to harmonize in good fellowship."

Last month the international semi-finals and finals (32 quartets) were held in Cleveland. Toronto's entry missed at the district preliminaries in Detroit (in society parlance, a "parade," but 20 sycophants from the chapter flew to Cleveland and listened to the Garden State Quartet of Jersey City win the honors.

They also heard: busloads of quartets on city tours singing in downtown traffic; a score of delegates in the men's washroom of the Carter Hotel suddenly attack a resonant eulogy of the "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi"; a quartet from Kansas City doing equally well by "My Old Sue," with unusually good harmony progressions, in the beverage room. When the delegates had entered the hotel lobby earlier in the day, they were delayed in registering. A visiting quartet was performing "The Lord's Prayer"; bell-hops, clerks, elevator operators and guests were listening in pin-drop silence to the odd matins.

In the days when the old time barber kept a guitar handy to play for customers between shaves, men who liked to sing were keen on harmonizing in his shop. More often than not they did it by ear. (Only one-third of Toronto's members can read music.) The chords attempted were nothing more than the tonic, dominant seventh, subdominant (sometimes the experts managed the diminished), but their joy was as deep as Palestrina's. The barber shop became their music hall; they'd come to it even though they didn't want a shave — to sing for fun, safe from critical or unsympathetic ears, but nevertheless to sing as sincerely as they could.

Mr. Cash Did It

The boost in recent years has come from the initiative of Owen C. Cash, a Tulsa attorney, who started the society in 1938. He invited 14 friends (32 showed up) to "peaceable assembly for enjoyment of the last vestige of human liberty." The news spread and Cash was flooded with inquiries from all over the country.

Sigmund Spaeth, noted writer on music and president of the Manhattan chapter, was master of ceremonies at the Cleveland finals. Other outstanding U.S. members include James Melton, the King's Men, John Charles Thomas, Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, who barbershopped on their "road" movies.

President Truman is a member. But since he also belongs to the W.C.T.U. (honorary) it took a special survey to show convincingly that just because a man is singing "Sweet Adeline," one shouldn't conclude that he has been looking upon the wine pot not wisely but too well. That there was a "better-than-average proportion of total abstainers or very moderate drinkers" in the society forestalled any W.C.T.U. rebuke.

Chapters may sing anything that does not violate the society's code of ethics (i.e., vulgarity); in competition religious and patriotic songs are barred. A local group's initial repertoire may comprise old favorites exclusively (e.g., "Oh, Genevieve," "Sweet and Low," "In the Evening," "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage"). But at a district parade new songs as well as old are sung, fundamentally in barber shop style but with taste, harmonic accuracy, good vocal expression and blending, stage presence and perhaps appropriate costumes. At the finals each year judging on these points is strict. Contests provide the stimulus to more and better barber shop singing.

However, from the over-zealous preparation by competing chapters of their star quartets may come a threat to the organization's initial purpose. (The best four men would spend a whole year rehearsing *two* numbers.) Although professional quartets are barred from contests and not more than one professional may be a member of any competing foursome, expert song arrangements and coaching may have the same effect and thereby take the business out of the amateurs' hands.

Last week executives of the Toronto local — President Alfred Neal, Vice-President George Marks, Group Leader A. C. Chapman, etc.—were busy making plans for their first district parade, this time in no acoustically pleasing corner of a subway station but in Massey Hall itself. The tentative date set: November 9. Some international champs will be imported as assisting artists to the Canadian members. Before that time, it was hinted, they hope to announce as their barber shop quartet patron one of Canada's leading orchestral conductors.

FILM AND THEATRE

Cold Chills for Hot Weather

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS A RULE the swapping of psychic experience is the dullest parlor game in the world. This is because encounters with the supernatural, like experiences in dreams, are considerably less impressive to outsiders than to the actual participant. This criticism, however, doesn't apply to "Dead of Night," an ingenious and tightly organized little nightmare from the British studios. Each genteel character in this film has his own special supernormal experience to relate; and since fiction in this particular field is a lot stranger than truth and the camera is a fine natural instrument for presenting the supernatural, "Dead of Night" will give you hardly a dull moment.

It begins when an English architect drops into a country house at teatime and discovers that each of the guests is a character in one of his recurring nightmares. The guests, getting into the spirit of the

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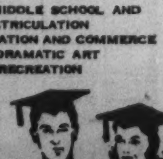

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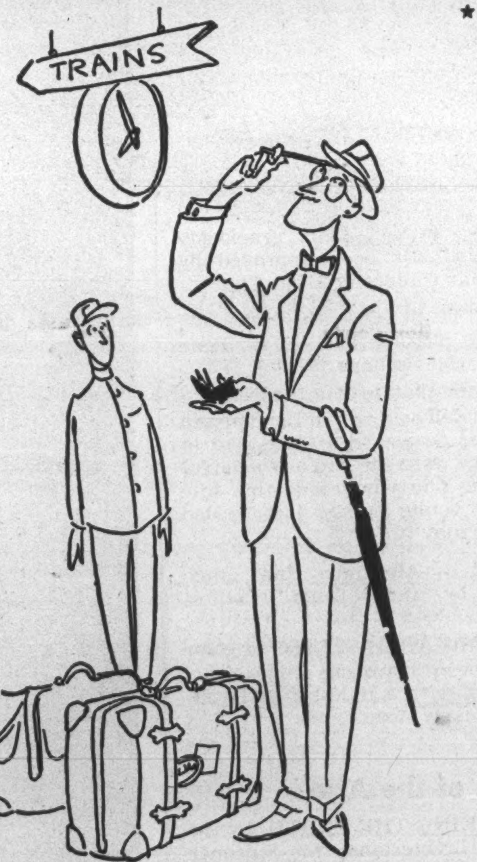

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thing, then begin relating their own out-of-the-way experiences. Their stories fade in and out, while in the intervals the central character tries to escape the remembered climax of his dream—uselessly, since everything finally dissolves into the wild phantasmagoria of nightmare. He wakes up then, and, as a final expert turn of the screw, discovers in his morning mail an invitation to run down to an unknown country house for a visit.

Whether you accept "Dead of Night" as fantasy or as a hair-raising study in circular insanity, you will find it exceptional, if rather disturbing, entertainment. It's the sort of film that could easily be disjointed and episodic. But apart from one sequence rather unfortunately introduced as comic relief, the film is all of a piece, with the mood and cumulative pace of nightmare brilliantly sustained.

Of the other sequences, the one I found most formidable presented Death as a sharp-nosed little bus-driver. They're all good however, and radio listeners should be particularly impressed by the episode in which a ventriloquist becomes infernally possessed by his own dummy. Scary, and oddly convincing.

Irritatingly Good

The novels of A. J. Cronin and the films adapted from them are invariably so high-minded and irreproachable that I hope I may be forgiven for finding them a little bit dull and irritating. There always seems to be a touch of author's condescension and pride about them, a suggestion of blessed-be-the-poor-in-spirit for they shall be called the brain-children of A. J. Cronin. Since the Cronin works are very highly regarded both inside the Industry and in wider literary circles, I may be quite wrong about this. Probably just a touch of critic's acidosis.

"The Green Years," the latest Cronin adaptation, follows an endearing Irish Catholic orphan through childhood into late adolescence. The relatives to whom the orphan is committed are a mixed lot, but in spite of the fact that the film sets out to be a protracted study in Scottish character, the people themselves struck me as emphatically drawn types rather than as recognizable individuals. This doesn't mean however, that they aren't in many cases, highly entertaining.

Charles Coburn with his nose built up to resemble W. C. Fields' and his behavior patterned a good deal after the same model, was both improbable and quite wonderful as Robert Shannon's great-grandfather. Actually it doesn't matter much whether or not Charles Coburn presents you with a believable character, since he himself is irresistible simply as a performer. As the penny-pinching grandfather Hume Cronyn isn't allowed quite as much elbow-room as his colleague; but Mr. Cronyn too is a born performer and a pleasure to watch at work, no matter what he happens to be doing.

• •

Jose Ferrer's Juicy "Richard III"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

NOBODY on the contemporary stage could do the sardonic malice of *Richard III* better than Jose Ferrer, who is currently starring in the play at the Royal Alexandra. His manipulation of the language of that juicy part is a delight to listen to, and his business, at least in the first two sections, is admirable. The piece is arranged in three sections, and the last section was so greatly inferior to the others in general management that one was forced to conclude that the company had not had time to do it justice.

But there is more to Richard than sardonic malice, and more than melodrama. He is one of the great tragic characters, and his tragedy consists in the fact that his powerful intellect has been turned in upon itself by his deformity. I do not think Mr. Ferrer has quite grasped this fact, and I base that deduction not only on the lack of any suggestion of it in the great opening soliloquoy (which proclaims the tragic destiny of the whole succeeding action), but also on the fact that he allowed Producer Henderson to do things with the last act which no actor with the slightest respect for his role would have tolerated. The fight with *Richmond* (which will no doubt have been bettered before these lines are read, for the Monday audience's reaction was obvious enough) was reduced to a burlesque; but worse still was the leaving of Richard's body on the stage, a device which ruined the bringing in of the crown to Richmond, and worse yet the kicking of the corpse from the first platform of the staircase to the floor of the stage.

These things could yet be remedied, but it is perhaps too late to remedy the error of judgment which eliminated the second tent, that of Richmond, from the ghost scene. There is absolutely no difficulty about the two tents, for a modern audience, unless the producer is idiotic enough to attempt to make the scene realistic; and Mr. Henderson already has one tent which is properly enough a mere symbol of a tent, so why not have two and get the dramatic value of the simultaneous dreams? And while we are on production errors I must point out that a lighting effect which looks like an elevator slowly rising in its shaft in the Tower of London in 1479 does not add much to the general picture, nor does the shadow of Richard on a curtain at the "spy my shadow in the sun And descant on mine own deformity" passage. Imagination gives that shadow a much more sinister shape than a baby spot can manage.

All these things do not prevent Mr. Ferrer from giving a fascinating, if somewhat shallow, performance of a character very different from the *Iago* in which he succeeded so greatly last year. His voice is a constant delight, and some of his scenes were superb. The wooing, the acceptance of the crown, the "Edward lives", nearly all of the great passages were delivered with the sonority, the sense of power and self-confidence, the contempt for everybody else, that are the essence of the character. In the middle section Mr. Ferrer was brilliantly seconded by his *Buckingham*, Robert Carroll, with just the right combination of swagger and dignity. Nance O'Neill was a happy thought for *Queen Margaret*, though it was rather shocking to find the program spelling her name with a single l after it has had two for so many years. Lloyd Harris did an excellent scene as *Edward IV*. The courtiers were adequate, and the stage pictures generally excellent.

It was nice to see Mr. John McNeil, veteran critic and man of admirable judgment, sitting in the *Globe and Mail* seat so long occupied by the late Hector Charlesworth.

• •

SWIFT FILM REVIEW

GILDA. A protracted and rather foolish melodrama with Rita Hayworth as an unfortunate beauty who marries two lunatics in succession. With Glenn Ford, George Macready.

SARATOGA TRUNK. Screen version of the Edna Ferber best seller with Ingrid Bergman as the fascinating Creole and Gary Cooper as the dazzled Texan. Good entertainment.

THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE. Screen arrangement of the James Cain story about the horrid pair who murder for love and a hamburg stand. With Lana Turner and John Garfield. Some fine legal chicanerie introduced by Hume Cronyn as the defence lawyer makes the picture worth seeing.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Red Canoe, Two Green Campers and a Timeless Way of Life

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

ONE Sunday evening my husband laid aside "Wilderness Wife" by Kathrene Pinkerton and calmly announced: "We're going North." I said were we, dear, and tuned in Jack Benny and Rochester.

By the time vacation folders threatened to obscure our dining room table, it seemed wise to enquire what my husband had in mind.

"Camping," he replied.

"Camping?"

"Like the Pinkertons. If they did it, so can we," he explained as he thumbed a fresh batch of circulars.

Skeptical, I read the book. Reluctantly I admitted the Pinkerton experiment of camping in the woods and living by one's wits sounded exciting. When our reservation of one canoe was confirmed I shopped for a pair of slacks.

By noon one July day we had arrived at our destination, secured our fishing license, parked the car, and rejected a small green canoe in favor of a larger one in red.

The supply store was all a country store should be—unnamed, beside a railway track, and stocked with everything from coal oil to soda pop. The clerk was not high pressure; she didn't have to be. "Just give her the list," said Alfred, "while I take a squint at the fishing tackle."

"List?" I said.

He groaned. Apparently he had spent days compiling a food list from "Wilderness Wife" while I paid scant attention. Prunes and I are never congenial. "You look at the fishing things," I told him gently, "I can manage the groceries."

He appeared doubtful until the clerk came to the rescue. "You'll also need a cooking outfit. They rent from $1.75 up."

"Give us one with very few dishes," I said. "And *lots* of canned goods!"

Then and there I ran smack into my first disillusionment. The maximum of vitamins plus the minimum of weight are orders of the day for any camper. Rolled oats, sugar, flour, salt, coffee and bacon are necessities. Butter, jam and canned goods are listed as luxuries.

Before depositing our money and valuables in the store safe my husband invested 25 cents in a horrible hat. "Stick that on your head and keep it there," he ordered. "It's going to be hot."

It was. After half-an-hour of paddling I was sweating like a prize fighter. "Aren't your arms tired?" I asked.

Alfred shook his head. "You rest; I'll paddle solo."

I eased back on to the seat, mopped my face, and looked about. A forest of mixed trees, mostly birch and evergreens, sloped to the water's edge. On one side dismal gray stumps raised weary heads, while farther back on the highest point of land a ranger lookout tower was visible. The lake ran narrow and wide, twisting and turning into innumerable little bays; here and there, small summer cabins perched high on the rocks. Suddenly we reached our first portage.

In his youth my husband had carried the odd canoe, though never one of 18 feet. Five times I scrambled under our overturned craft to arrange a pad for his shoulders, while he labored to attain the proper balance. My millinery always obscured my view and each time I acquired a fresh bump on my head.

Sundown found us making camp with three portages behind us. After the tent was up we kindled a fire and cooked supper. Outdoors, flapjacks and bacon are vastly superior to fillet mignon testified my husband, though I reserved judgment on a dried prune for dessert.

Bough Bed

You couldn't say we wakened early; we'd been awake most of the night. Theoretically a bough bed sounds ideal. Actually it is comparable with a bundle of wire coat hangers.

At daybreak we broke camp. Dark forest soon hemmed us in on either side; the cabins vanished: and our sole companions were a troupe of black-and-white loons. Minus Alfred's watch, with the sky overcast, our way of life became timeless. We ate only when we were hungry.

A topographical map failed to foretell an army of deer flies and mosquitoes, in addition to a rip-roaring thunderstorm. Nor did it suggest that we would navigate several beaver dams or make three trips over each of five portages. Long after dark, soaked to the skin, we crawled to the top of a rocky island in a lake. Later, as we huddled over a smouldering camp-fire, an uncanny noise broke out across the water.

"What's that?" I demanded.

"Sounds like animals," replied my husband.

"Wild animals?"

"Likely."

"Can they all swim?"

"Probably."

"Does a fire attract them?"

"Don't be foolish!" Alfred rebuked. At bedtime, however, I added two large safety pins to the tent flap.

Ranger Routine

A forest ranger called to inspect our fishing license. He was young, with an agreeable smile and the physique of a wrestler. After demonstrating how to portage an outsize canoe, he mentioned the annual increase of tourists in the vicinity—one-third of whom are American. Watching for fires in summer and for poachers in the fall, he also explained, are routine ranger jobs. He concluded by describing a manhunt in which he himself had participated.

"Only two of you against six of them?" I marvelled.

He grinned. "Sure. We handled them easy. Caught them with a big haul of mink and beaver pelts too."

"*You* don't need the movies for excitement," suggested Alfred.

"Naw! I read. Say, if you want, drop over at my cabin and I'll loan you some Detectives. I've got stacks!"

"We'll be there tomorrow," I promised.

When we arrived he was not at home: someone had neglected to water a camp-fire. Waiting, we walked along the beach toward a group of deserted log buildings.

For a number of years this depot had flourished as a self-contained centre for logging crews. We investigated a store, community hall, bunk-house, cattle barn, horse stable and blacksmith shop. The place had a lonely atmosphere until we entered the post office. There, behind the counter, lay row upon row of mail boxes with the names still clearly marked. One felt that at any moment a brawny Scot might appear and inquire for his letters and newspaper.

I picked up a small blue bottle from the floor. The dusty label advertised a "sure cure for colic". Had it included deer flies and mosquitoes, I'd have downed the remaining drops.

"Notice the hardware on this door," remarked my husband.

It looked like a collector's item—of hand-wrought iron in a beautiful design. "Oh . . . ! Couldn't we . . . . . ?"

"No, we couldn't! That's stealing. Besides, it would involve an extra carry."

Stifling an urge to commit homicide, I departed to peer in the forest ranger's windows. He was a truthful young man: Detectives stacked one wall. Wistfully I gazed at a high-back rocking-chair and two mattress-covered bunks. "You know," I admitted, "I'm going to be a changed woman from now on, because I've just discovered what genuine luxury is." My husband was not impressed. He suggested I was merely the victim of an overdose of sun.

As we headed back to camp a windstorm blew up. Our craft shuddered. I dropped the trolling rod and vainly tried to paddle. "Give me the line

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and sit flat on the floor!'" shouted Alfred.

I did. And as the waves sprayed over me, I speculated on the folly of taking canoe trips and wondered how soon bodies rise and if they always float face up.

Finally we reached the lee of an island. "Whew!" I breathed, "that was a close call."

"Sure was," agreed my husband. "We nearly lost him."

"Lost whom?"

Alfred reeled in the line and a large trout flopped at my feet. I glared. "Don't you realize we almost drowned?"

My husband said of course we hadn't; that the fish had struck just as the wind changed; and that 300 feet of copper line made a tough pull. I hadn't been scared, had I? Coldly I suggested we return to a civilized way of life.

On entering the supply store our first request was for a coke; our second for newspapers. Ah, lovely civilization with its effete creature comforts! Others may cavil at it but it looks wonderful to me, and I hope it's here to stay.

When You "Fly Off the Handle" You Are Literally "Beside Yourself"

By FRANCIS FOSTER

"HE was beside himself with rage," said the woman in the bus, apparently referring to her husband.

She used the well-known expression "beside himself," without thought, of course. How startled would she have been had she been told that she was not employing a mere metaphor but actually expressing literal truth! When a person is so enraged that he becomes almost inarticulate, what actually happens is that he is, in psychological parlance, disintegrated. That simply means his personality has been temporarily split in two.

The ancients believed that great rage and other strong emotional states caused a man's soul actually to leave his body and that that body was therefore unable to act rationally. They were not far wrong, though today we might not refer to the soul in this connection.

Disintegration has become very common as a result of the emotional stresses and strains of the late war. It is evidencing itself more in these days than it did in the war years, because we have relaxed now that the need for bracing ourselves against shock and calamity has gone and our will-power has slackened.

A man or woman may "fly off the handle"—that is, become disintegrated—at the slightest provocation. This is really a form of hysteria to which even the strongest person is susceptible, though it happens more frequently to the emotionally unstable type.

To let oneself become excessively angry or indignant or outraged is to lose the ability to be rational. Indeed, excessive anger is itself irrational. In nine cases out of ten it is an instinctive effort on the part of a person to make himself an object of fear.

Weak Dog's Hackles Rise

It is the weak dog whose hackles rise when he's in danger. It is Nature's way of making the animal look more fearsome—the raised hair, like a lion's mane, is indeed terrifying to the timid. But it is fear which causes the phenomenon. The strong dog's hackles do not rise in similar circumstances; he is confident in his own strength and courage.

Similarly the strong man—not necessarily the big, muscular man—rarely becomes excessively angry or indignant. Indeed, self-confidence prevents him from unconsciously exaggerating his own emotions.

So really, you see, the man, or woman, who works himself, or herself into a terrible rage—who is "beside himself"—and terrifies people as a result does so, quite unconsciously, because he is a coward at heart. Nature assists him to appear to be more formidable than he really is. And because he is "beside himself" he has lost rationality and self-control, and therefore he may be said to be temporarily insane and capable of committing a brutal assault.

On this basis not one in ten murders is committed by a really sane person. The only type of murder that is definitely the work of a sane person is one that is calmly and dispassionately premeditated — unless of course, the person concerned is permanently deranged.

Most of our popular notions about courage and fear need to be revised in the light of the positive knowledge that psychology has acquired. Perhaps many acts of heroism would be "debunked" if it were possible to examine them psychologically.

It is a fact that both fear and the sort of courage that wins medals is almost always a matter of nerves. Both involve a prior mental effort that, in the one case, exaggerates one's danger and in the other case, exaggerates one's courage and ability. The result of this is that either the danger or oneself is given a fictitious aspect altogether, so that, when the danger has passed and emotions have subsided, the coward feels ashamed of his own low opinion of himself and the hero shudders at the thought of the appalling risk he irrationally ran.

You will see that a curious transposition takes place. Prior to the act the coward visualizes the danger, whereas the hero visualizes himself: afterwards the coward visualizes himself and the hero visualizes the danger; and, in fact, the positions of the two men are reversed inasmuch as they have actually changed places. So that the coward and the hero are each other in reverse!

But in between them is the normal man who is of a less emotional type, and therefore he visualizes both danger and himself in relation to it, and weighs each up rationally. He may decide not to risk facing the danger, which is what the coward does, only instead of running away, as the coward does (for it is this that constitutes fear), he withdraws, so to speak, backwards. In his case discretion is the better part of valor, not the result of fear.

Different Temperament

But let us make no mistake about this. The question of merit is not involved. The calm man is not a whit better than either the hero or the coward; he is merely different temperamentally. He is, in fact, of the type who would make a good professional soldier because he never takes "heroic" risks which might endanger the success of an enterprise—men who win decorations for gallantry are often a considerable nuisance to higher commanders:—or a good business man. He is emphatically not of the stuff of which artists and constructive geniuses are made, for his brain does not create but reasons.

If a military unit were formed entirely of men of creative genius, it is quite safe to say that none of them would, in action, be rational soldiers. All of them would be potential heroes or potential cowards, and it is quite on the cards that any of them might be a pitiful coward one day and a military hero the next. For that is the way it works!

We seem to have wandered a long way from the idea of a man's being "beside himself". But in fact we haven't. In the heat of the moment the abject coward or the hero becomes entirely disintegrated and loses his identity—and sometimes much of his consciousness. What remains is a mere automaton that acts quite irrationally and irresponsibly.

If you are of the type who is steady and calm in all circumstances your consequent placidity is to be envied; but you are not necessarily a better person than the coward, for the coward is a potential hero and is of the type of which genius springs.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Canadians Don't Like Herring but There Are Hungry Folk Who Do

By DORA SANDERS CARNEY

WE heard something about them when the Government first confiscated them. We saw pictures of huge Japanese fishing fleets and sprawling Japanese fish canneries on our western coast, shuddered to think of the service they had possibly rendered the Japanese Intelligence, felt it right that so rich a source of our national income should be taken from the hands of aliens and returned to the use of Canadians.

What has happened to these properties since the Government first confiscated them?

I know what happened to one, because today I went to see it. It was quite by luck that I went, for it lies off the beaten track of travel. My husband had business which took him there, involving a drive of fifty odd miles and an hour's trip by motor launch. That was too romantic to miss! I packed a lunch for two, left the children with Grannie, (lucky me!) and went gallivanting into a windy day.

Perhaps you know the highways of our western coast, insuperable for beauty. The dogwood still bloomed, and the broom tossed golden blooms beside the road and spread yellow carpets between the evergreens on the mountain slopes.

In one way the drive was like a vision of the future — through distorted mirrors. These roads would be a paradise for tourists — when they were widened and straightened and made more profitable for driving. Those valleys and flat lands would be fine dairy and farming country — once the tangling bush were cleared from them. The sunny upper slopes could yield luxurious harvests — in the hands of those who would explore and exploit them. What a country for the young, we both agreed! There is so much to be done!

On that day nobody was doing very much of anything — except the housewives who, as housewives do, were getting ahead with the job at hand, and emptying their washtubs, or hanging the clean clothes on the lines. Otherwise, the district was strike-bound. In a lumbering country this meant that piles of lumber were stacked in the idle mill yards, carloads were standing on the railway tracks strung among the mountains, and groups of men were bunched in the villages, or strolling about the roads and waterfront with their hands in their pockets.

Mr. Thackeray

We turned left and right and left again, and, heading steeply towards the sea, parked the car beside a wild blackberry thicket, starred and tangled with blossom. A jumble of ramshackle, unpainted buildings seemed to house a general store. Three or four Indians in drably colorful store clothes chatted outside, and a mongrel dog played with a mongrel but apparently related puppy. A fat Chinese came out of the store and looked across at us.

"Hallo!" he called, with the ready friendliness of the Chinese. "You allight?"

My husband said we would be all right if we could find Mr. Thackeray.

"Tackry? Oh yes, sure. You go this way." With motioning thumb and wrist and forearm he directed us down a path which led to a neat wooden house built on a platform over the sea. Around it and in front of it young flower plants were starting towards a vigorous life in window boxes. A man with a deep voice acknowledged the name of Thackeray and escorted us aboard his launch.

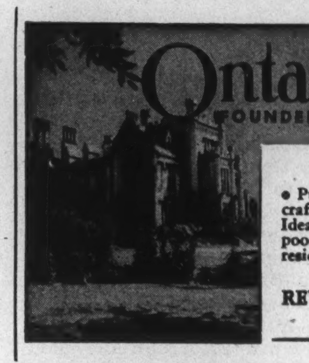
We smacked across the full crisp waves of the salt water while our skipper, steering with his foot on the tiller, named the islands and mountain peaks and bays. We had a fellow passenger, a young man who had been for six years in the army. He had gone overseas, had landed in Europe at Cherbourg and "kept on going" as far as Hamburg. He spoke of desolation and hunger and hopelessness, and said, "These people over here don't know what it's like. They've no idea." He had been demobilized for two months and was "back on the old job loading ships." But now, because of the strike, there were no ships to load. "I'm not on strike," he said, "but the work is tied up." He looked moodily at the water.

Our destination had been a canning factory and fish saltery until December 1941 when, because it was owned by Japanese, the property was confiscated. Lots of whites had worked there, our deep voiced skipper told us. Oh, in the season there must have been a matter of hundreds employed. Since December 1941 nothing had happened and now it was a bit broken down, he said. "In this sea air everything goes to ruin quickly if it's not kept up."

The fish cannery proved to be more than a bit broken down. On the lip of an island verdantly green it stretched for nearly half a mile along the water's edge. Approached from the sea it looked almost like a village of wooden houses built on high piles above the water, but the roofs of the buildings sagged and tilted, beams and runways were twisted and broken, some of the wharves yearned towards the water. Ladders reaching down to the tide level were jagged and rungless but one was in fairly good repair, and our skipper drew up beside it. Gingerly we climbed ashore, and walked through huge covered sheds where the canning had been done.

There were the troughs where the fish had been cleaned, remnants of pumps that had kept clean water flooding over them, giant boilers that had supplied the heat for canning, rusty now, sad monarchs in the exile of disuse. Everywhere were piles of fishing nets, short lengths of broken rope, cluttering fallen electrical wires and pieces of fixtures, rusty bolts, rotting boards and shingles. Treading carefully because of the gaps in the floor boards — and the sea that sucked hungrily ten feet below them — we explored wharf after dilapidated wharf. We found the buildings, now filled with refuse, that had housed the power plant, another that had been a store room for repair supplies, another whose rheumatic door bore the proud legend, "Office." Signs still painted here and there ordered, "Keep the floors clear of rubbish," but the wind and the weather, only workers in the cannery these days, ignored them.

We climbed over a miniature mountain of shingles, skirted two or three overturned bins, had to go back be-



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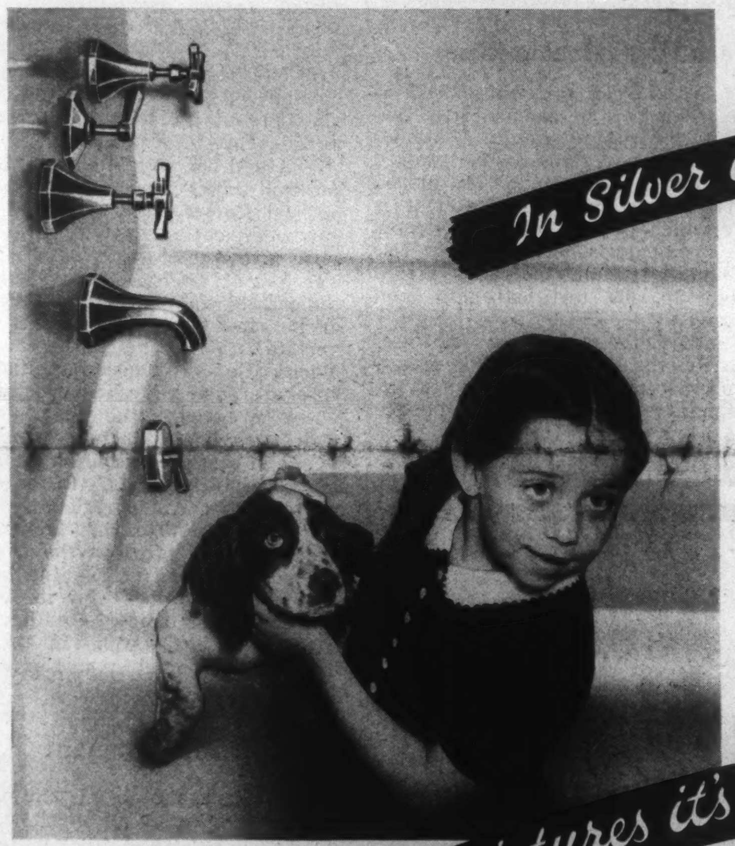

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cause there was no floor ahead of us, found another way round and, testing every step, went on. Twenty or more huge bins were drawn up in groups of four on two or three open wharves. In these herring had been salted, and suddenly our nostrils were assailed. All but four of these bins were empty in December, 1941, but in these four, what once had been salt herring had remained for four and a half years. Rains had washed away the salt, and now the big bins were literally boiling with maggot life, and the noise they made, crawling in and out of their vile paradise could be heard at a distance of several feet. We went away as quickly as we could.

Farther along was a row of small cabins, all empty now, where the resident staff had lived, and here a ladder of wooden steps led up the hillside to a surprising road. Curtains of briar roses and honeysuckle draped the rocks below arbutus trees and the big-leaved western maple. We found a small building that looked like a Shinto shrine. In back of it a caretaker now lived whose business it was to see that no unauthorized person moved anything away from the cannery.

"Why isn't all this operating?" I asked. "Why is it lying in ruins like this?"

"This was a herring cannery," he said, "and Canadians don't like herring. All these used to be shipped to the Orient. Now there's no market for them."

"What will happen to the wharves and buildings?"

"It's a junk company owns them now," he said. "They have taken away some usable stuff, but there's not much that's any good. The sea will get most of it, one of these days."

Outside, garden roses were growing with buds as fat as custard cups, and blooms I could not properly circle with my arm. Several fine domestic cherry trees were laden with swelling fruit, but weeds and grass grew breast high among the roses, and the branches of the cherry trees were thrusting through the canopy of old fishing nets that once guarded the fruit from the birds. From this high vantage point one looked over the tangle of surging greenery to the mournful debris of the abandoned wharves — where not so long ago boats had come crowding and jostling, people had worked busily, voices had called and sung and scolded, wheels had creaked and clattered. Now there wasn't even a seagull in sight, and a whiff of something that had once been several tins of salt herrings made us lift hands to noses and turn our heads away.

Islands of Riches

"Where does the road go?" I asked. "You'd never dream it was here, from the sea!"

"Runs back to the town at the end of the island," the caretaker said. "Used to be pretty busy, with folks coming and going — every evening there was a dance or concert or something happening. Not many people use it nowadays."

We followed the road downhill to a footpath that led to our boat. Our genial skipper was munching a large piece of pie, and on the wharf not far away our fellow passenger was standing, staring down at the water.

"He feels bad about having no work these days," boomed the skipper. "Kind of tough, too, when he's not been back very long. That's why I told him to come along today."

I looked out over the islands and mountains, so rich in promise and resource, and the flooding channels where, among the sought-for salmon, the despised herring lived in shoals, contentedly unmolested. It seemed a pity that over there mills among the forests should stand immobile, that the cannery should lie in ruins, that elsewhere people should be homeless and starving, and here a young man stare at the water, dejected because he had no work to do.

But it wasn't my function to comment. My job was to get back home to the envious and eager children — envious of our adventures on this day, eager for souvenirs.

What souvenirs could one gather here? There were no shells nor starfish, only loose boards speared with rusty nails, and scattered bolts and nuts. (The youngest would appreciate them, but he had enough in his pockets already.) I had plucked some wild rose sprays from the banks of the road. They would wilt on the way home but at least the little girls could sniff from them the natural fragrance of this lovely island. For the boys I picked up a small piece of fish net, noting as I tucked it in my handbag the myriad knots that went into the making of it, and comparing them to the knots in the complex structure of a nation's welfare; hoping with a mother's trusting hope that by the time the children are grown up, the men and women who do our thinking for us will have unravelled the means of keeping our people working at all the work that lies around us, waiting to be done.

• •

Lemon Dressing for Summer Salads

SUMMER salads perk up under the light fresh touch of lemon. And with a need for thrift in the matter of fats and oils, these three oilless dressings deserve a place on the kitchen bulletin board.

Lemon Gelatin Dressing

1 teaspoon plain, unflavored gelatin
1 tablespoon cold water
¼ cup hot water
3 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika
½ cup lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon dry mustard
2 tablespoons catsup
⅛ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Onion or garlic (optional)

Soften gelatin in cold water. Dissolve in hot water. Add sugar, salt and paprika and cool. Add remaining ingredients and shake. Store at room temperature.

Corn Syrup Lemon Dressing

½ cup lemon juice
½ cup light corn syrup
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon dry mustard
2 tablespoons catsup
⅛ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Onion or garlic (optional)

Combine ingredients in order given.

Buttermilk Dressing

½ clove garlic
½ green pepper, minced
3 radishes, minced
Yolks of 2 hard-cooked eggs
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika
¼ cup lemon juice
6 tablespoons cottage cheese
½ cup buttermilk

Rub bowl lightly with garlic. In it combine green pepper, radishes, egg yolks. Add salt, paprika and lemon juice, then cottage cheese and buttermilk and beat thoroughly until mixture is well blended.

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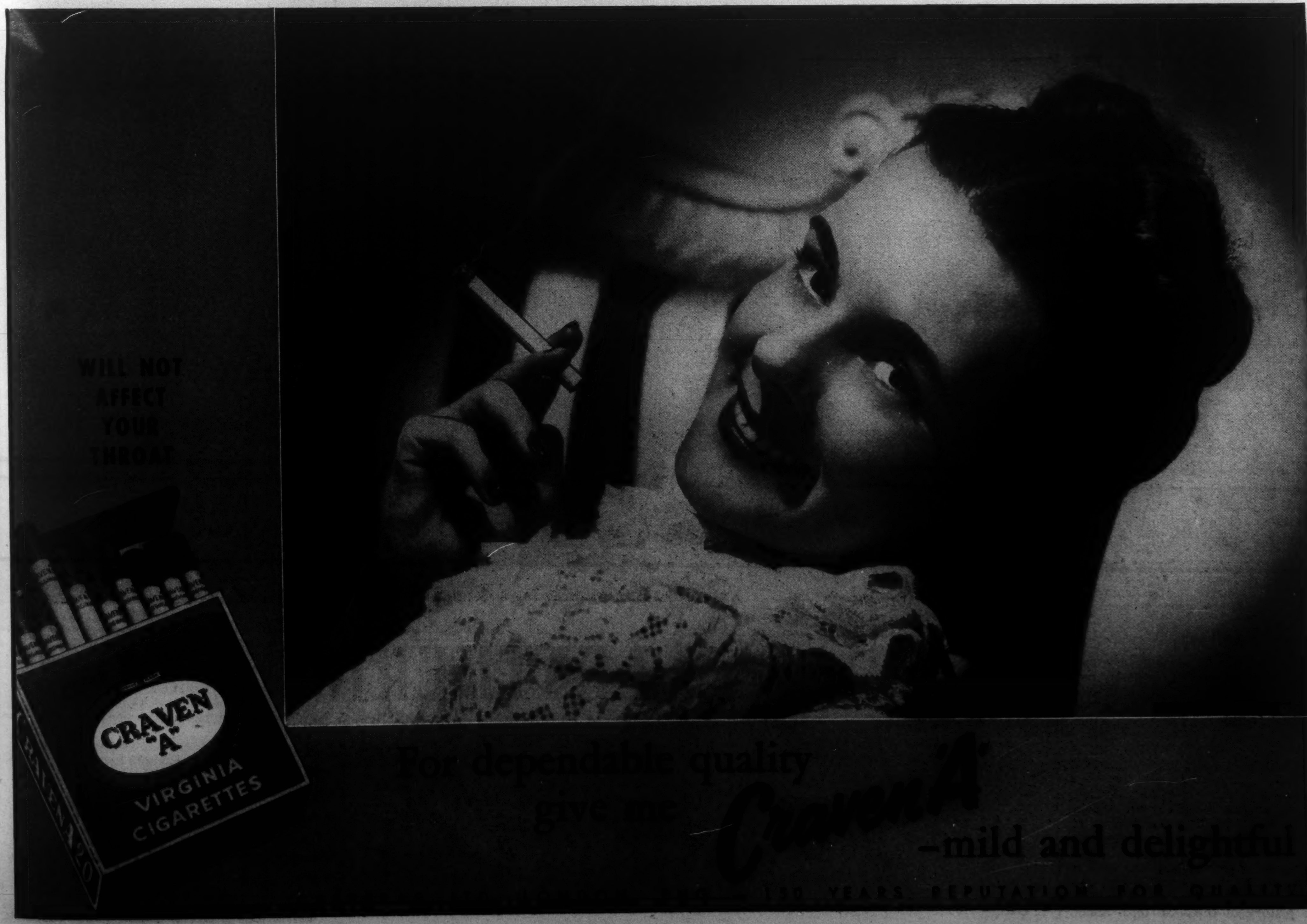
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Thirty Thousand Pounds For the British Museum's Broken Vase

By PAUL NORTON

London.

ONE of the great attractions at the recently reopened gallery of the British Museum has been the Portland Vase, especially since it has been announced that the Vase has been purchased by the Museum. The purchase price has not been disclosed but when the vase was sent to Christie's for sale by auction in 1929, it was withdrawn after a bid of over £30,000. This must be the highest figure ever offered for some scores of pieces of broken glass. For that, considered crudely, is what the Portland Vase is today, although the pieces have been perfectly fitted together again.

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As a sculptor and worker in clay, I was naturally most attracted to the displays of pottery and ceramics while visiting these craft centres. Perhaps of all the crafts pottery is the one in which most freedom of design is allowed. I discovered that most teachers neglected the background of design, which is our heritage from the early Chinese dynasties, Egyptian purity and simplicity of treatment and Grecian glory of proportion. They seem to have utter disregard for period style, fluid line, proportion, balance and beauty. Many of these teachers leave much, if not everything, to the free expression of the student, although one should give free rein in imagination and creative ability.

A pupil is not to be hampered by poor tradition, imitation and bad design of the past — but, cannot these students and teachers turn to the museums, libraries and great works of the past for their inspiration? For those who live in outlying districts, and perhaps through economic reasons have not the facilities at hand, ways and means can be found to supply them with travelling exhibitions of photographs and illustrations on any art subject they may desire. These usually may be procured from our larger Art Gallery Libraries and Museums, or through the Provincial Departments of Education.

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Practically all first year pupils do the "jug and mug" set. I have frequently seen these in the shops shortly after the closing exhibition of the craft schools. The beauty of pottery is there in the hand-turned look and glaze. I sometimes wonder why the ceramic teachers do not try to get their pupils to produce a thinner wall, so that after the glaze is put on the mug does not require two hands to steady its weight, nor will its thickness cause a dislocation of the jaw.

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A certain vogue for peasant-made articles is still current. One wonders if it is the fault of the instructor or the student that these articles are so cheap and tawdry. Undoubtedly it is easier to half-finish a crude piece of work on the wheel and apply some daubs of slip or glaze decoration than to create a masterpiece, but which is the worthier effort? Not that very nice effects cannot be produced by this "half-baked" method. But the craft is suffering as a result, for the average tourist is unfamiliar with the process of ceramic work and apt to think that these pieces are good examples of the craft.

This is not only a plea for better pottery design but also for more potters. In all of Canada probably less than ten people are actually making a living at this art alone. We have marvellous natural resources and every facility for the encouragement of this oldest of crafts. Talented craftsmen who are interested in working in clay, who have been serving their country these past six years, might be advised to enquire into the possibilities of this remunerative and interesting form of rehabilitation. A first year pupil can turn out some classically beautiful examples of work when properly guided.

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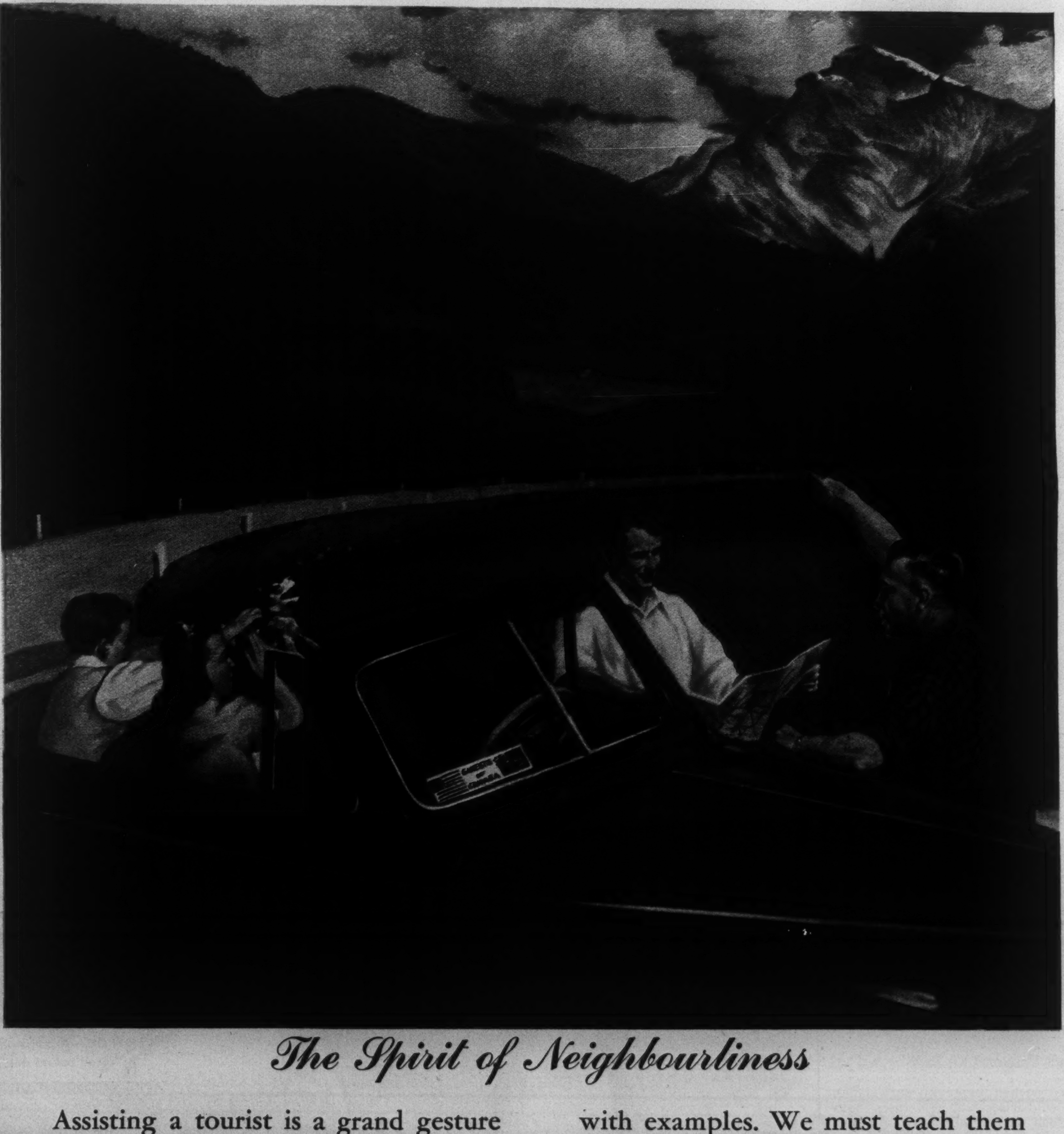

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Thirty Thousand Pounds For the British Museum's Broken Vase

By PAUL NORTON

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CONCERNING FOOD

Operation "Picnic": Organization at Home Base Assures Success

By JANET MARCH

IT was a new road and it seemed to be cut right into thick bush at the end of the little lake. We were looking for a swimming place other than Lake Ontario which, though surprisingly warm for July, was filled with floating dead fish near shore. It is disconcerting to be slapped on the cheek by a dead fish just as you are lying on your back enjoying the color of the sky and the feel of the water, and the return of rubber bathing caps after four years of swimming high on your front. We turned the car into the road, sent out a scout to jump experimentally on the ground at the side before we risked sinking hub deep, and piled out carrying bathing suits, towels, fishing rods, cans of worms and the food.

The smell in the woods was wonderful. Raspberry canes in the July sun, newly cut pine wood, and black earth drying after a thunderstorm were all mixed up into something which would make a perfume maker's fortune. Around a turn lay a clearing with big logs of birch and pine stacked, and a huge bulldozer with giant chains parked under a tree. A rough board one-room cabin bore evidence of housekeeping with three dish towels drying on a little line beside a tin dish pan.

Summer Pleasures

We listened, no sound save the odd frog, and we went on climbing over felled trees waiting to be cut up, and walking on a sort of haphazard corduroy of branches laid over the oozy black ground. Purple irises grew to the left amongst the rushes at the edge of the lake, and the wild strawberries were so thick that you could stoop and pick three or four stocks each with a number of berries on them at one go. It looked as if it was going to be a bumper wild raspberry year, and we hoped that the man of the bulldozer didn't like fruit and that we could come back and have a field day.

Finally we got through the bush and came out by the lake where a small dock gave good diving. The water was warm, high summer was here at last and we seemed to be as remote from the city as if we were at Yellowknife and had flown in, though an hour's fast driving would have put us on street car tracks again.

Food was an urgent need after the long swim, so we built a fire and cut green sticks in the woods, and cooked sausages with the fat dripping off sizzling into the flames. The hungriest ate theirs slightly raw but the cautious remembering ancient warnings about cooking pork thoroughly waited till they were cooked through. Hot dog rolls split waited for the sausages, and a big bowl of potato salad topped with radishes and sliced hard boiled eggs followed. Next was a pan of gingerbread, to eat with the coffee which had been boiling on the other side of the fire. It was a fine picnic with only marshmallows missing, but we popped some corn and put everyone on their honor to eat their toast with only marmalade the next morning to make up.

Don't Forget The Salt

We reached home at dusk laden with wild irises and wild roses, both of which died immediately in water, and with three gallon oil cans, discarded by the bulldozer, which were evidently more precious than rubies to the youngest March. It was good to think that two months of Canadian summer complete with picnics, swimming, sunburn, mosquitoes and all the rest of it, lay ahead.

It may be that you will be doing some of your picnicking at the bottom of your own city lot or in the depths of the north country. There are roughly two kinds, the one when everything is got ready ahead—sandwiches, salads, drinks in thermos flasks, tarts or cakes for dessert. This makes for a well-arranged picnic but it takes time. The other kind consists of taking the food along and putting it together when you get there. You can do this with or without cooking — according to the heat of the day, and whether or not you will have wood, and be on the property of someone who doesn't mind fires.

For a non-cooking picnic you can be ready in about ten minutes flat with bread, butter, cheese, mayonnaise, tomatoes, meat paste, and any other sandwich spread you may have on hand. Don't forget the lettuce and the bread knife and knives and cardboard plates for everyone. Then you just set out the food and tell everyone to make up their favorite sandwich. If you have sardines take them. They are good plunked whole on a slice of bread with a little mayonnaise on it and then rolled into round. Perhaps some day we shall have corned beef again, it made the finest meat sandwiches for picnics that could be had.

Berries in the box with some sugar to dip them in make a good dessert and, if you are being grand, include cream and another set of cardboard plates, but remember the unfortunate who unpacks the basket and don't take china. There is something extra depressing about dealing wth the remains of a picnic anyway and if you have a lot of dirty plates too to wash it's too much.

As for drinks, if you have some bottled ones you are fortunate, and you can put all the ice you can spare in the largest saucepan and stand the bottles in the ice. If you haven't been lucky enough to find a supply of soft drinks make some lemon or orangeade, or just take milk and water.

If it is a cooking picnic, why not a steak plus a fresh cabbage to shred and some French dressing? Bacon and eggs were easy to do, and still are if you have the bacon, but you could substitute scrambled eggs, and perhaps fry a few potatoes to go with them. If you take time to make a cheesecloth bag for either the tea or the coffee you can fish it out at the right strength and manage with only one pot.

If you are a cooking picnic enthusiast you will probably have that necessity, a large factory cotton bag into which to put the blackened pots and pans so that only the inside of the bag gets the black instead of your clothes.

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THE OTHER PAGE

A Very Gallant Lady

By J. E. MIDDLETON

A LONG time ago a soprano of talent and individuality refused to sing "Because" at a friend's wedding; first, because the church ritual had dignity and implied tragedy, too high to be spoiled by sentimentality; and, secondly, because she had never sung it anywhere, and never would.

A girl of opinions, obviously! Also a girl of humor, for she had said that if the bride insisted on drawing-room music one might sing "O Dry Those Tears," with special reference to the bride's mother. There was a compromise. Since sentiment seemed to be demanded she settled on church sentiment as being not too far off-key with the occasion. She sang "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden."

Beautifully too, as was to be expected from a girl who had held some of the best church posts in Canadian cities and always had had a teaching studio which was not unprofitable or inartistic. But music committees irked her and organists were not always good accompanists. So when Frank Bowser, a young farmer, proposed to her for the sixth or seventh time she startled him a bit by saying Yes.

He had a hundred acres on the next concession to her parents' home. They had gone to the same rural school, had always known and liked each other. So they settled down with a flock of pure-bred sheep and a likely bunch of cattle, not troubling much with grain save for feed and having plenty of evening leisure for sociability and song in a near-by city.

After a pitifully few years came influenza and pneumonia, sweeping Frank away. Every one expected that Cecilia would go back to her music, since she had no children. Everyone was wrong. She stayed on the farm and managed it after Frank's manner, sometimes with a cousin or a niece for company and a man and a boy for labor. Her sheep took prizes even as far away as Chicago, her cattle herd was fairly constant in numbers and in quality. And she stopped singing; that was too tough with Frank away.

And the years piled up; latterly with no company at all and with mighty little labor, but bringing the respect and laughter of a whole township of young folk. They knew little or nothing of her starry youth but appreciated her sharp and witty tongue and her persistent, if surly, interest for everybody in trouble. The other day she protested to a visitor who "knew her away back when—."

"A nice, kind, old lady," she quoted with affected indignation. "People are always calling me names. I don't mind being old. Methusaleh got used to it, and so did I. But when some fathead on the telephone says I'm 'nice' and 'kind' I consider him a designing person. He's a butcher. The other day he drove in, spent half-an-hour trying to butter me up and then offered me a block price for my steers 9 cents above stockers-and-feeders' ceiling. I just laid back my ears and growled.

"It seems Old Peavey got talking when he was cashing his pension cheque and the butcher overheard him. It beats all how many people are listening to other people. I never have time. I may have said that if I had to put in another winter like the last I'd be carried out of the stable feet first. A literal-minded person is Peavey. He may have thought I was in earnest and I suppose this butcher thought he could rush me into his black market. And he offered currency; safer than a cheque. Dammit!"

Cecilia laughed and sniffed at the same time as if she were trying to be hard and cynical, even though the visitor knew better. "What about last winter?" he asked, remembering a time when she wasn't putting on an act, when she was just her sparkling, electrical self.

"A woman, living alone on a pasture farm, needs help. And you know what two wars have done. After a lot of disappointment, Peavey, the Last Hope, happened along. It was Peavey or nobody. Old, self-confident, knew all about cattle, knew all the gossip of the neighborhood, and couldn't read or write. Just a man.

"And was I polite to him? Accepted every suggestion, bowed slightly when he overruled my suggestions. Did a fancy job of cooking every so often just to keep him civil. Then after the first snowfall I found out that he had eighteen steers in the stable—a building not big enough for more than five; not convenient. Oh no, we wouldn't sell. Not yet!

"So! As soon as the winter set in properly he had a pain in the back, a pain in the head, and a large sciatic pain in the legs. Couldn't do anything but moan around the stove. To me he was just a large pain in the neck, for I toted feed and water for those eighteen until they were turned out to grass, besides looking after my four hundred hens and the eggs. Peavey's on grass too. No. I didn't fire him. He resigned. The work was too hard. Now he's sitting around the Post Office and the garage drawing on his imagination and his pension."

Again she sniffed; this time meaning it, as a glitter in her eye showed. "Pensions, pensions!" she continued. "From this war and the last war and the war before that! And family allowances! They make me sick. I have to work to feed the riff-raff of two or three past generations and of the next two to come. The butcher thought I ought to retire. That was Peavey's notion too. A fine woman like me—nice and kind—well-off too. Not a nickel against the place—wealthiest woman in these parts. A lot they know. What would I do? Sit in the Old Ladies' Home tatting edging for handkerchiefs? This is my home and cattle are my job."

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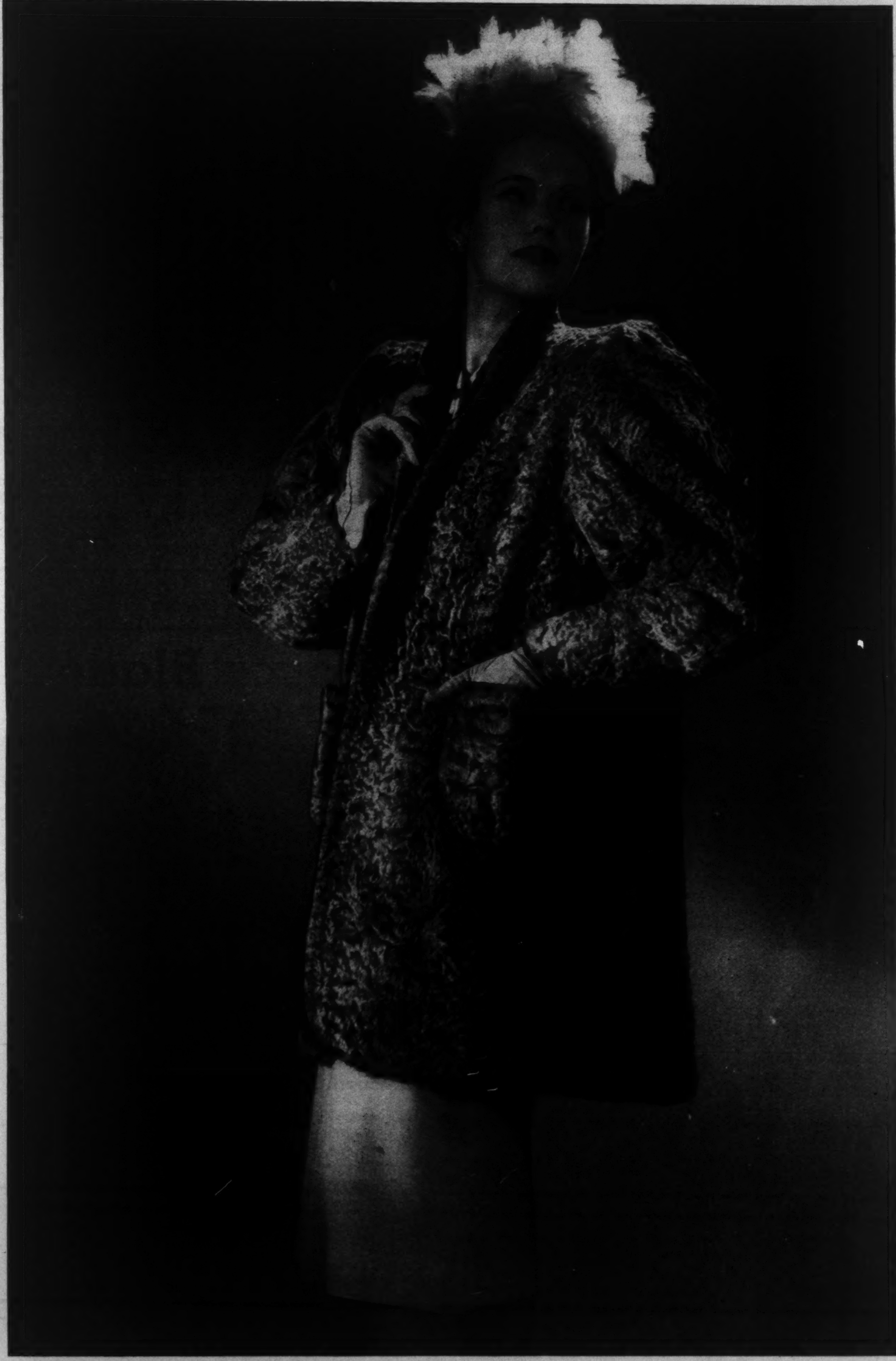

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FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 27, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Relative Velocity of Industrial Stocks

By W. GRANT THOMSON

In previous articles the writer told how a study of the price movement of any stock was a most important factor in evaluating its worth. It was also shown how such studies could be made by a simple method of calculating the gain or loss index of each stock in relation to the Averages.

In this article he gives Relative Velocity figures for a number of the better known issues to show how well the majority of them conform to regular habits.

DURING the month of June, three articles appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT outlining a method of evaluating the possibilities of Canadian stocks that is in use by many investors in United States securities but not used to any extent in Canada. Perhaps the method can be best expressed by stating that it is more important to study the price movement of a security than it is to search through past records of earnings, surplus, inventories, assets, etc.—and much simpler.

The theory is a very simple one. Briefly, for the benefit of those who may not have read the previous articles, it is suggested that when the Averages advance all stocks of the better known companies whose shares are well distributed also advance, with but few minor exceptions. The reverse is also true when the Averages decline. That is the first thing to remember.

In the second place, it can be proven that very many stocks retain the same habits for a long time and that such habits can be studied by maintaining records of their action in relation to the Averages. The writer has kept such records for well over ten years, through the 1937 boom and depression, the 1939-1945 war and the subsequent change-over into peace, and the method has stood the test. Those who are not familiar with the method, however, may be skeptical and it might be in order to prove a few of the statements.

In the article that appeared in this paper on June 17, 1946, there was shown the manner in which Relative Velocity figures are maintained. To bring this up to date let us present a few figures from the latest swing of the Toronto Stock Exchange Averages. But before doing so we would like to quote two short paragraphs from one of the letters issued by Rhea, Greiner and Co. of Colorado Springs, who were pioneers in this method of studying stock habits:

"All bull markets have progressed through a series of primary swings, or legs, with each of these legs eventually being corrected by counter trend movements known as secondary reactions. When these reactions have been completed, the broad trend is resumed, and the renewed advance carries the market into new high territory. This process is repeated until fundamental conditions have changed and the time is ripe for a period of recession or depression—a bear market—to set in.

"On one's ability to anticipate or foresee an impending reversal of major trend from bull to bear before the recession in stock prices has proceeded very far depends his success in capturing the profits accumulating during the bull up-trend, and his avoidance of shrinkage of gains in the ensuing bear market."

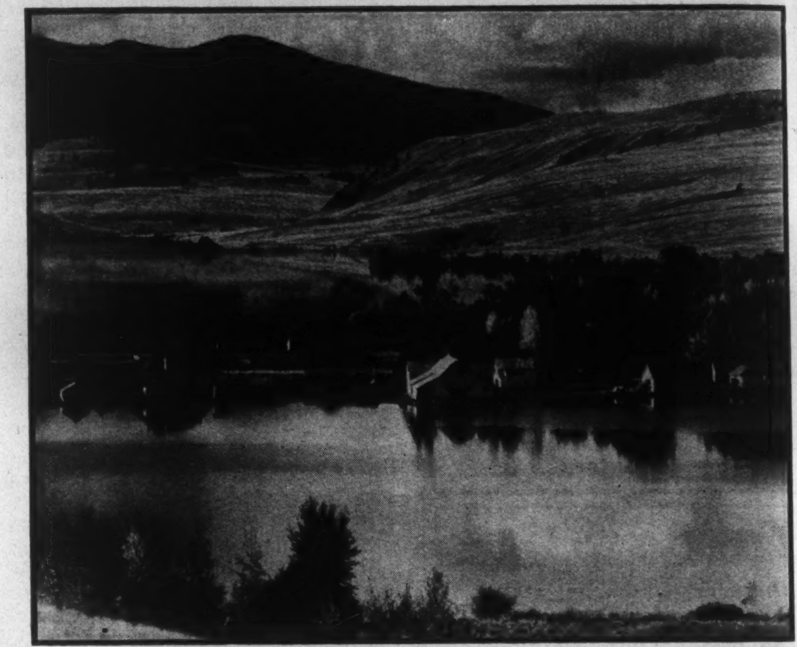
Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT are fortunate in that Haruspex keeps them informed weekly of the current situation of the Dow Jones Averages, as the Canadian security trends are greatly influenced by those in the United States.

The last secondary reaction of the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Averages was completed on March 14, 1946, at 182.31. From that point they advanced to 207.83 on June 3, a total of 25.52 points or 13.99%.

To find the Relative Velocity of any stock during that period it is only necessary to ascertain its percentage advance during the same

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Western Canadian Products Will Help Fill World Larder



Cattle ranches in Western Canada, such as the Douglas Ranch pictured above, near Kamloops, B.C., are marked for an important role in the present world food situation. During the summer months, grass on the lower slopes of the mountains is at its richest and provides excellent feed for the big herds. As much surplus stock as possible will be shipped to market this fall to ease any meat shortage at that time in Canada or the U.S., and the undoubted British and European shortage. Europe will take all the beef Canada can provide, and it is hoped that the current bacon shortage will be offset to some extent by greatly increased beef shipments.

Next season's calves will be wintered over on hay cut on the lower meadows this summer. In these picturesque foothills, the cowboy and his pony still find a valued place. Canada, of course, will produce a great deal of food besides meat. The condition of the fruit crop generally across Canada is favorable, apples, for instance, in Ontario, though light because of injuries to trees, are considerably better than last year, while in British Columbia prospects are excellent. This stretch of new orchards (below) is on the Kelly Ranch in the Okanagan Valley, near Kamloops.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Comb With A Razor Blade

By P. M. RICHARDS

APROPOS of my recent (June 29) reference to dollar haircuts, a reader brought in a personal hair-cutting contraption to show me, a comb with a razor blade attached which he had bought for fifty cents across the border. He said it enabled him to go fifty per cent longer between barbershop haircuts. I tried it but it didn't work for me. Maybe my hair was too thin to give it a fair chance. Another reader wrote that as one item in his adjustment to the rising cost of living, he was now buying shoe soles at Woolworth's and doing his own shoe-fixing. He expected to make one pair of shoes last several years.

The members of the frayed-white-collar class may be sizable purchasers of such devices over the coming years. Strategically they are in a poor position compared with the wage-earners. The latter are forcing employers to grant wage increases, and if and when the prices of products rise as a result, they promise to come right back for further boosts in wages. The salaried people, on the other hand, have to watch prices rise while their incomes are fixed. If they're going to use combs with attached razor blades to trim their hair, they're also going to do less buying of cars and radios and furniture than had been thought. And they're the people, the once-great middle class, who in the pre-war years constituted the biggest market and provided most of the employment.

White-Collar Workers Next?

Incidentally, a C.I.O. union leader told me last week that organization of white-collar workers would probably be the next big effort of the labor unions. I had suggested that, with all these strikes, the labor bosses were going too far for their own good; that their *raison d'etre*, the receiving of a large and steady income from union members' dues, would be better achieved by giving the workers a little at a time while promising them a lot, than by getting them everything at once, a condition which would obviously relieve the workers of any further need for the union leaders' services. He replied, after a moment, that organization of the white-collar staffs would be a new and fertile field. Perhaps it would, for the organizers, but not for those organized, if the wage-earners have already squeezed the orange dry.

This looks like a pretty inflationary set-up, with workers of all groups continually putting pressure on management for wage increases and, as soon as the resulting increases in production costs have been reflected in higher prices, going back again for more increases, regardless of the terms of agreement signed with management. If that happens, we are in for a bad time. All classes of workers will suffer in loss of purchasing power—union labor because wage increases will necessarily fail to keep pace with the progressive rise of prices; unorganized labor (a large proportion of the whole) and white-collar workers because uneconomic gains by "pressure" groups are inevitably made largely at their expense. And—a fact commonly overlooked—there are multitudes of non-earners living on fixed incomes, retired persons, widows, minors, etc., for whom a rise in the cost of living must mean only a reduction in standard of living.

U.S. labor leaders have been showing alarm over the possibility of a runaway rise in the cost of living as a result of the virtual ending of price control, and are threatening to launch new strikes for higher wages if prices rise unduly. Since increased costs of production resulting from wage increases already granted have been the largest single factor in bringing about the recent rise in living costs, the labor threat suggests an endless chain of events making for inflation. This is not confidence-inspiring, especially in view of the lengths to which inflation has already gone in many countries (outlined here last week).

Production Can Beat Inflation

However, U.S. prices have actually risen much less than was generally feared when O.P.A. was killed, and there are indications that some, at least, of the labor chiefs are giving thought to the cause-and-effect relationship between wage and price increases. The main reason why inflation is not the menace on this continent that it might seem is the enormous productive power of industry—the prospect that within a few months the production of consumer goods will be large enough to soak up most of the excess purchasing power. The U.S. Office of Reconversion recently reported that "total production of goods and services stands at the highest point in peacetime history" and production of over-the-counter consumer goods for the first half-year was the highest in either peace or war. U.S. business commentators are forecasting that by late Fall the satisfaction of consumer demand may have reached the point where attention is turning to deflation prospects rather than inflation.

This is an argument against continuance of price control, and for the freeing of the economy so that a basis exists for the creation of new employment and for the economic balancing of production and demand. But with freedom from price-control checks to production must go freedom from interruptions of production due to strikes. In the modern industrial economy, in which one industry's end product is the raw material or a component part of somebody else's product, the strike weapon is archaic. The system has become too complex and delicate for such rude treatment. Only in a real freeing of the economy, including freedom from monopoly control as well as price control, and from labor union and bureaucratic domination as well as from domination by cartels, can we hope to find an answer satisfactory to all.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

period and divide it by 13.99. (As absolute accuracy is not necessary for any practical purpose, the reader might note that the following computations are based on an advance of 14%.)

To take one example:—Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine advanced from $14.25 to $18.25 during that period for a total gain of $4.00 or 28.07%. If we divide 1399 into 2807 we get, roughly, 200. Or in other words the profit on Gypsum during that period was twice as great as that of the Averages.

We do not wish to take up too much of the reader's time in repeating this very simple theory but it might be put forward in one other way. The advance of the Averages during any given period is represented as 100% and we simply find the relative percentage advance of each stock during the same period in terms of that 100%.

In the article in this paper on June 22 last we attempted to show that stocks could be placed in three main groups based on their Relative Velocity, ascertained in the manner outlined above. The first group were those stocks that normally do not advance as much as the Averages; the second group had a normal advance somewhat in excess of the Averages; while the third group were subject to wide fluctuations. These were identified as:—

1. Investment Stocks	Group "A"
2. Speculative Investments	Group "B"
3. The Speculations	Group "C"

Perhaps the greatest satisfaction one obtains from a study of Relative Velocity figures is in making a survey, at intervals, of the manner in which each stock performs in relation to the manner in which it might be expected to act. It is of never-failing interest to make these periodical check-ups, and it might be stated that it has been found that surprising average accuracy has been attained over a period of many years.

As we had placed nearly all the better known stocks in their various groups it might be of interest to readers to learn how they performed in the swing from 182.31 in the Averages on March 14, 1946, to 207.83 on June 3. Let us therefore look over the Relative Velocity figures of a section of the Industrial stocks during that time.

The tabulations shown here represent the profit which would have resulted from a transaction in any stock between the indicated dates, compared with a like commitment in the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Averages.

GROUP "A"—THE INVESTMENT STOCKS

Industrial Averages advanced March 14 to June 3, 1946

	Advanced	Velocity
T. S. E. Averages	13.99%	100%
Asbestos	10.0	71
Bank of Montreal	3.9	28
Bank of Nova Scotia	5.7	40
Bank of Toronto	6.0	43
Bell Telephone	10.2	73
B. A. Oil	9.8	70
Building Products	8.2	58
Canada Malting	8.7	62
Canada Packers A	12.8	84
Can. Bank of Commerce	.5	3
Can. Industries B	19.0	135
Consumers Gas	2.8	20
Dominion Bank	10.6	75
Dominion Bridge	9.8	70
Dominion Foundries	3.0	20
Dominion Textile	21.6	154
Goodyear Tire	22.6	161
Imperial Bank	6.3	45
Imperial Oil	Dec.	—
Imperial Tobacco	5.0	35
Laura Secord	4.8	34
Loblaw A	13.3	95
Moore Corporation	9.5	68
National Breweries	13.3	95
Ogilvie	5.6	40
Page Hersey	7.2	51
Steel of Canada	8.0	57
Tamblyn G	11.8	84

It will be seen that, while three stocks exceeded the Averages and one declined, the average advance of these 28 stocks is only about 63% of the profit shown by the stocks included in the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Averages.

The reader may well ask, "Why were the above stocks chosen as entitled to be in Group 'A'?" The answer is, because their normal habits over a long period justified that rating. It is true that stocks like Dominion Textile and Goodyear Tire did exceed the movement of the Averages

(*Continued on Page* 35)

NEWS OF THE MINES

Large New Gold Mine in Sight For Manitoba in Two Years

By JOHN M. GRANT

AT PRESENT about 55% of Manitoba's gold comes from the gold-quartz mines of the Rice Lake district in eastern Manitoba, the source of the remainder being the copper-zinc-gold ores of the Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon Mines, but in a couple of years important new output is expected from the Snow Lake area, near Herb Lake, in northern Manitoba, where Howe Sound Exploration Company, a subsidiary of Howe Sound Company, which acts largely as a holding company, has initiated production plans on a 2,000-ton basis. The present schedule calls for milling to commence at around 200-250 tons a day in July, 1948, from which point a rapid increase is looked for, with 2,000 tons a day likely to be reached before the end of the year. Howe Sound Exploration was incorporated in June, 1941, and the same year obtained from Nor-Acme Gold Mines a lease on the Chris Parres claims at Snow Lake. Extensive diamond drilling in 1942 and following years indicated a large tonnage of low-to-medium grade ore but, owing to wartime restrictions on gold mining,

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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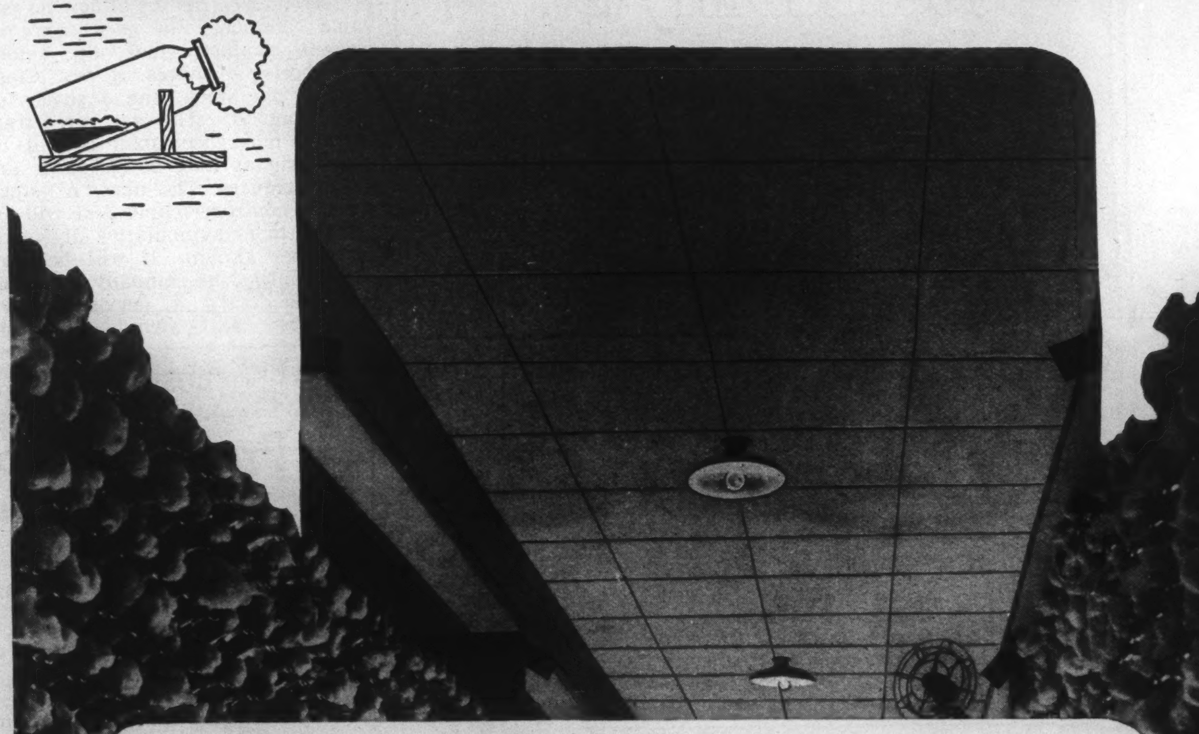

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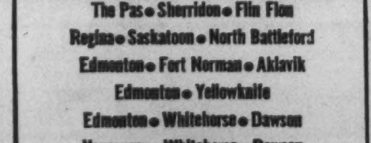

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this depariment be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

G. S., Prince Rupert, B.C.—If the AUMAGUE GOLD MINES shares you hold are registered in your name, you should before this have received the company's annual report. This showed that although many encouraging short sections of ore grade material have been cut in drifting on both the 250 and 500-foot horizons, no large commercial ore shoots have as yet been encountered. The property consists of approximately 1,500 acres, the large part of which remains unexplored. Surface prospecting, surface diamond drilling and underground development are all proceeding on a well organized basis with a view to determining the full potentialities of the property. The company's financial position is good, as of March 31st, it reported cash $150,461; Dominion of Canada bonds (approximately market value) $647,900 and shares in other mining companies (approximate market value) $77,000. Against this were current liabilities of $33,045.

H. A. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont—The capital reorganization plan of WESTERN GROCERS LTD. is to be voted on by shareholders on Aug. 8 in Winnipeg. It provides that for each share of present $100 par 7 per cent cumulative preference stock, the holder will receive 5 shares of new $20 par 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 3 shares of new no par value common. For each share of present common stock, the holder will receive 4 shares of new Class "A" no par stock, and 3 shares of new common. The new preferred, will be non-redeemable. It will be non-voting as long as dividends are not in arrears. The new "A" stock will be non-redeemable and will be entitled to non-cumulative dividends of $2 per annum. It will be non-voting unless the company pays less than $2 during a period of two successive fiscal years. Dividends and bonus on the present common total $5 per share a year. Directors intend to start paying $1.50 per annum on the "A" bringing income of present common holders to the equivalent of $6 a share. It is proposed to increase the capital to 175,000 new preferred, of which 59,715 will be outstanding 150,000 "A" outstanding, and 150,000 common shares, of which 86,658 will be outstanding.

D. S. C., Newcastle, N.B. — About seven years ago LAMAQUE CONTACT GOLD MINES was succeeded by PORCUMAQUE GOLD MINES. The latter company several years ago lost its property and has since deposited its charter with the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

H. D. S., Montreal, Que.—CUB AIRCRAFT CORP., LTD., had a net profit of $9,011 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1945, after providing $35,808 for depreciation and $1,189 for income taxes. Current assets at Oct. 31 amounted to $205,377, including inventories of $102,410, and current liabilities totalled $73,550. President Gibson says the fiscal year had the largest sales volume in the company's history despite the fact that the first three months were expended in tooling up for the major "Mosquito" bomber contract which was terminated two months before the end of the year.

D. F. G., Tillsonburg, Ont.—In my opinion shares of LABRADOR MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY have considerable speculative attraction for the long-term. New discoveries and substantial enlargement of the principal existing high grade bodies marked the past season's exploration on the Labrador iron ore range. An example of the success achieved by conducting surface work is found in the ore deposit known as "Ruth Lake No. 3". A year ago the dimensions given for this deposit indicated 49,000 tons per foot of depth. In the results tabulated for the past season's work the ore body is now shown as having 225,000 tons per foot of depth, with widths up to 800 feet. A summary of grade and tonnage for 11 deposits estimates 659,500 long tons per vertical foot, grading 62.1% iron plus manganese and 3.99% silica. For the most part exploration so far has consisted of surface work to discover open-pit deposits. It is planned to operate four drills during the coming season to determine depth dimensions which will permit the calculation of actual tonnages rather than tons per ver-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Production on the Way Up!

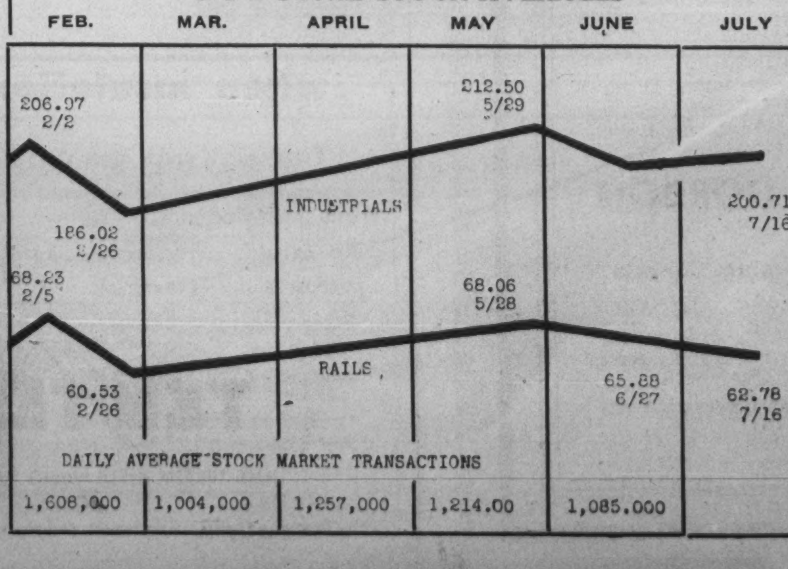
By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward, and the SEVERAL-MONTH-TREND or intermediate trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the February low points of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 60.53 on the rail average.

Over the weeks ahead it would be natural if some decline in consumer spending were witnessed as an immediate protest against uppage in prices. The heavy shortages of goods, however, and the fact that in many fields prices are still relatively reasonable, would suggest that, on balance, the last half of 1946 will be characterized by heavy retail trade volumes. Production, in turn, should move upward over the remaining months of the year and should remain high at least well into 1947. Earnings already are on the ascent as witnessed by the dividend increases that are now coming through almost daily.

In all, the economic background, as described above, would not seem immediately conducive to a period of major liquidation in share prices. Such an approach would suggest, instead, that the price irregularity that has been under way since early February represents an interval of stock accumulation such as is occasionally seen in the course of a broadly advancing market. A technical factor contributing to this viewpoint has also been the tendency of volume to remain relatively mild on days of weakness as compared with volumes during periods of strength. Breaking by both averages of the February low points, as would be indicated by closes at or under 185.01 and 59.52, respectively, would alter this viewpoint, but such a development is regarded as improbable. Accumulation of selected stocks in periods of market weakness is advised.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ERLE A. STEISS

whose appointment as head of their Investment Department is announced by The London and Western Trusts Company Limited. Mr. Steiss, just released from the Army, has been for the past two years on loan to the British Military Government engaged in work in the Allied control of the German banking system and of trade and industry in the Bochum area of the Ruhr, Germany. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Commerce and Finance and of Harvard University in Finance and Accounting. Mr. Steiss brings to his new position a wide experience in the investment field in United States and Canada through his association with Standard Statistics, New York and as chief statistician for many years with one of the largest investment trusts in Canada. This wide experience in finance will make him a valuable addition to the Company's personnel.

tical foot as has been the practice to date. This policy, if successful over the next few seasons will confirm the presence of the substantial open pit ore reserves which must be assured to warrant the huge expenditures required for providing rail transportation and harbor facilities, and bringing the deposits into production.

C. P. B., Oshawa, Ont.—Sales of G. TAMBLYN LTD. for the first half of this year have shown a gratifying increase over the similar period of 1945 and it is quite apparent, even at this early date, that the two new units, Cornwall and Owen Sound, will be valuable additions to the group, the company states. The situation in respect to merchandise is still somewhat disturbing, but the management feel that, from present indications, the supply will be adequate to ensure satisfactory business for the balance of the year.

G. S., Alexandria, Ont.—UNION MINING CORPORATION is in a strong financial position. Cash and Dominion of Canada bonds amount to about $190,000 and investments in the portfolio are carried on the books at cost, less reserve in amount of approximately $180,000. The market value of these investments, mostly stocks of representative gold and base metal producers, is substantially above book value. No work has been done yet on the former Auriac property in Bourlamaque township, but diamond drilling is recommended. A possible length of 2,000 feet was indicated by diamond drilling in the zone on the Numaque property and within this zone, which has an overall width of 71 feet, it is considered possible that there may be a series of ore lenses. Small interests are held in the capital stocks of Pascalis Gold, Western Quebec Mines and Tiblemont Consolidated, and last year the corporation took a 20% participation in a block of 900 acres in Carpentier township.

J. C. T., Hamilton, Ont. — Plant operations of ATLAS STEELS LTD. are currently running at twice the rate reported at the beginning of 1946, R. H. Davis, president, reports. This activity supports the management's belief that the large plant, seven times pre-war melting capacity, can operate profitably. The dollar revaluation has resulted in an increase in export prices. There will be a decrease in costs of fuel and some supplies which are purchased in the United States, consequent on the dollar parity move. Sales have climbed slowly during the year, with export sales increasing particularly. These now represent 20 to 25 per cent of total sales.

H. L. D., Windsor, N.S.—Yes, DONA PATRICIA GOLD MINES has carried out considerable exploration on its property adjoining Central Patricia but, drilling failed to provide anything outstanding. The drilling was carried out in the large quartz-sulphide body on the western portion of the property and while this returned sulphides in most of the 10 holes put down, and some quartz, no commercial values were disclosed. A geophysical program has been carried out since drilling stopped and at last report tthe findings of this were being interpreted and correlated with the drilling results, to provide guidance for further exploration. The company's financial position has not recently been made public.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

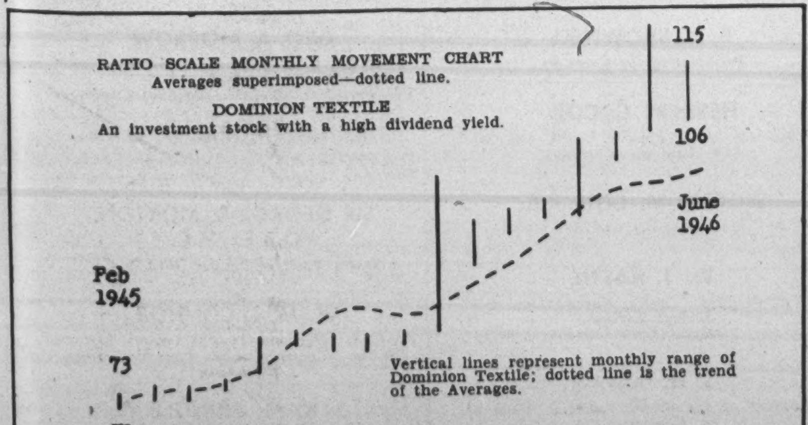
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

PRICE 28 June 1946 — $109.00
YIELD — 4.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX— 78
GROUP — "A"
FACTORS — Neutral

	Averages	Dom. Textile
Last 12 months	Up 34.3%	Up 39.7%
Last 1 month	Down 1.0%	Down 5.1%
1942 Low—1946 High	Up 160.0%	Up 81.8%



SUMMARY:—As each bull market grows in age and height it is only natural that investors look for stocks that may assure them peace of mind in the event that the Averages commence to decline.

Dominion Textile has some of those qualifications. In the first place it is in Group "A"—the Investment Stocks. In the second place its total advance since the beginning of the bull market in 1942 is not much more than half that of the Averages. In the third place it is a stock that Insurance Companies may purchase and yet it affords a fairly high income.

Dominion Textile has usually sold on a high yield basis and therefore the Investment Index is somewhat lower than that usually found in the better stocks. The trend of the Investment Index, however, has been found to be of more importance than the actual figure, and that of Dominion Textile has been reasonably constant for a long time.

Canadian Government,
Municipal and
Corporation Securities

In matters relating to investment or the underwriting and distribution of securities, the facilities of our organization are always at your disposal.

Security offerings furnished
upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
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London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG
15 King Street West, Toronto

THE MONTHLY REVIEW OF
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
A statistical record of all securities
listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
A Copy will be mailed to interested Investors upon written request.

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Inquiries Invited . . .

If you are considering the purchase or sale of a certain security, ask us for facts about the Company's operations, obligations and earnings. We will give you all the available information and so assist you in reaching a decision. No obligation involved, of course.

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Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company has received Certificate of Registry No. C.1061 authorizing it to transact in Canada EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
Manager for Canada.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 44¢ per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fourteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, July 17th/46.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of 13¢ per share, has been declared upon the Common Shares without nominal or par value, of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fourteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, July 17th/46.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL
COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1946. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, October 1st, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of September, 1946.

H. H. BRONSDON
Secretary
Dated at Toronto, July 15th, 1946.

Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" Shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per Share on the Class "B" Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1946, payable on the 2nd day of September, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of August, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board,
R. G. MEECH,
Toronto, July 16, 1946. Secretary.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND No. 333

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
B. C. GARDNER.
General Manager.
Montreal, 16th July, 1946.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Coverage Afforded Under Modern Bankers' Blanket Bonds

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is by improving their service and broadening the coverage under their contracts to meet the changing needs for protection as they arise, and by conducting their business in the most economical manner possible, that private insurers can most effectively meet the threat of more government intervention in the insurance field.

In this connection it is of more than passing interest to note the greatly extended coverage now available to banks and other financial institutions under the most modern forms of Bankers' Blanket Bonds. Comprehensive protection is obtainable under a single contract.

IN RECENT years two principles have been followed in the development of bankers' blanket bond contracts—comprehensiveness and flexibility. Prior to the issuance of the comprehensive form of coverage now available, the banker had to obtain the protection he needed by obtaining separate bonds or policies covering embezzlement, burglary, robbery, messenger hold-up, forgery, and the various kinds of insurable losses to which he was exposed. Each coverage was issued for a specifically named hazard, and it was sometimes difficult for the insured to prove just how a loss occurred so as to make it come within one or more of the particular coverages carried, generally in different companies, and often there were conflicting policies.

Also, many different contracts meant many separate applications, with separate premiums to be paid, as well as the trouble and necessity of filing separate proofs of loss and segregating the various items of loss, assigning them definitely to the different contracts. If the contracts did not have a common expiry date, there was added detail, and much looking after to see that cash was properly renewed, and that none was allowed to lapse with possible disastrous consequences.

Cost Prohibitive

If the banker believed in adequate fidelity protection and covered each and every employee in a sufficient amount, the cost became prohibitive, as the possibility of all employees causing loss to the full amount of their bonds was unthinkable, although any employee might cause loss in excess of the amount of his bond.

With the growth in banking and the speeding up of business generally, the hazards inherent in banking have been increased, and have made it undesirable to purchase insurance on a piecemeal basis. The bankers' blanket bond provides the protection afforded not only by fidelity bonds, but also that furnished by bank burglary and robbery insurance, messenger robbery insurance and forgery bonds.

Furthermore, the wording of the contract is clear and simple. All employees, old and new, are automatically covered, thus relieving the banker of the burden of selecting certain employees to be bonded, and determining the amounts, as was necessary under the old system. Separate coverages, which formerly required a separate policy, are now given in a sentence or two in the bankers' blanket bond.

Multitudinous conditions are no longer in evidence, as the conditions have been reduced to a minimum. There are no warranties such as appear in other policies furnishing similar coverage. There is no definition of burglary and robbery; the descriptions of safe and vault are not included in the bond; no protective devices are required; under the "in transit" coverage there are no restrictions as to number of messengers outside at the same time; guards or conveyances for messengers are not specified; in an outside robbery recovery under the fidelity coverage is possible even if an "employee" is implicated.

One Contract; One Premium

There is also the economy of one annual premium charge for a single contract, clearly expressed with few conditions and no warranties broader in coverage and issued at a lower rate than is possible if the various coverages are each bought separately in the amount of the bankers' blanket bond. Coverage is provided against loss of money and securities through destruction, loss thereof through negligence while in transit, misplacement, or mysterious unexplainable disappearance.

While there are different forms of bankers' blanket bonds to meet the requirements of the various types of banking and financial institutions, they follow pretty much the same pattern. They contain a general indemnity agreement by the bonding company to indemnify the insured for losses sustained during the period of the bond or a longer period, depending upon the individual contract. Some contracts specify indemnity for "direct" loss, while others specify indemnity for "any" loss. Some claim that the words "any loss" afford broader coverage than the words "direct loss", while others hold that the variance in language is a distinction without a difference.

There is also a definition of property, which is defined to mean money, securities, precious metals, jewelry, etc., in which the insured has a pecuniary interest, or which are held by the insured as collateral, or held by the insured as pledgee, bailee, trustee, custodian, agent or in any other capacity and whether or not the insured is liable therefor. The definition varies slightly in different forms.

Employees Defined

Employees, as defined by the bond, mean the insured's officers, clerks, and other employees. In some forms, employment in, at or by offices of the insured covered by the bond is a requirement. In certain forms, additional classes are included as employees. In the case of savings and loan associations, for instance, lawyers and directors performing acts coming within the scope of the usual duties of an employee are included.

Under the fidelity insuring clause of the bond coverage is furnished against loss through any dishonest act of any of the employees wherever such act may be committed and whether committed directly or by collusion with others. In the broad forms, coverage is included for fraudulent or criminal acts as well. This clause is regarded as superior to individual and schedule fidelity bonds in that it does not require positive identification of employees in order that recovery may be effective. It also provides automatic coverage for all new employees in the full amount of the bond.

There is likewise in most of the forms coverage furnished against loss through damage, except by fire, to any of the insured's offices covered by the bond, and to the furnishings, fixtures, equipment, safes and vaults therein caused by larceny, theft, robbery or hold-up of the offices or attempts thereat. This coverage is given with the proviso that the in-

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IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY
Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

DEPENDABLE
FIRE
INSURANCE
Everywhere
In cities large and small, the owners of good properties select NORTHWESTERN protection and service.
Make it your choice, too!
STRENGTH STABILITY
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APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
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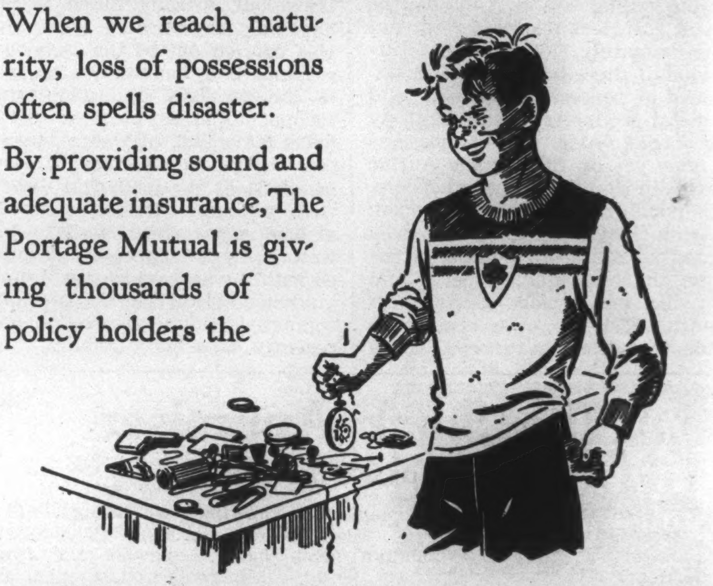
ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

The desire to possess is inherent in all of us, and accumulation of possessions begins at an early age. When we reach maturity, loss of possessions often spells disaster.

By providing sound and adequate insurance, The Portage Mutual is giving thousands of policy holders the



restful knowledge that they are secure against crippling property loss by Fire or Windstorm.

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MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
The
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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG • REGINA • EDMONTON
FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1833 IN UPPER CANADA
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 1945
ASSETS
$8,993,461
•
LIABILITIES
To The Public
$4,755,524
•
CAPITAL
$750,000
•
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$3,487,937
•
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$87,768,985

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
E. A. BROWNELL
President of the Company
HERBERT C. COX
Chairman of the London Board, Canada Life Assurance Company
WILFRID M. COX, K.C.
Barrister, etc.
W. J. HASTIE
Vice-President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Director, National Trust Company Limited
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Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company
HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
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Director, The Bank of Nova Scotia
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Vice-President, Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited
GEO. A. MORROW
President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Vice-President, Canadian Bank of Commerce
GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.
Director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company
SIR GEORGE B. MORTON, O.B.E., M.C.
Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co. Calcutta, India
W. M. O'CONNOR
President, National Trust Company Limited
Director, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
K. M. PRINGLE
President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited
G. STUBINGTON
Vice-President and Managing Director
KENNETH THOM
General Manager of the Company
HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

sured is the owner of the offices, furnishings, fixtures, safes and vaults or is liable for the damage thereto.

In some of the broader forms of bonds there is a forgery insuring clause, which generally speaking covers loss through forgery or alteration or forged endorsements in connections with orders or instructions to pay. For commercial banks, stock brokers, and investment banking houses, this coverage may be supplemented with Securities Bonds which provide protection against loss through the forgery of securities. Some of the coverage furnished by separate Securities Bonds is included in the forgery insuring clause of forms for certain classes of insureds, such as savings banks, etc.

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Relative Velocity

(*Continued from Page* 31)

during the above-mentioned period but it is equally true that their normal movement is not usually so great. No attempt is being made in these articles to say that this method of evaluating common stocks is likely to be the perfect one; it is offered as one that is being used more and more by shrewd investors in order to check their opinions of any security with "the bloodless verdict of the market place."

GROUP "B"—SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS

	Advanced	Velocity
Aluminium	26.4%	188
Bathurst A	17.9	128
Bruck Silk	27.5	196
Canadian Dredge	16.5	118
Cockshutt Plow	15.7	112
Consolidated Bakeries	16.6	118
Consolidated Smelters	20.9	149
Dominion Stores	19.5	139
Fanny Farmer	14.5	103
Howard Smith	18.0	128
Hudson Bay	16.4	117
National Grocers	31.2	223

In the above hand-picked list of stocks that had been given Group "B" rating it will be noted that their average advance was 143% of the Averages during the same period. These are the Speculative Investment stocks and provide those traders and investors who desire it, an opportunity of greater market movements than do the stocks in Group "A".

We will conclude this check-up with a few examples of stocks that had been given a classification of—

GROUP "C"—THE SPECULATIONS

	Advanced	Velocity
Canada Cement	54.1%	386
Canadian Breweries	30.2	215
Canadian Locomotive	22.0	157
Consolidated Paper	43.5	310
Dominion Steel B	63.5	453
Hamilton Bridge	21.0	150
Minnesota and Ont.	40.1	286

It will be seen that most of the above stocks far outstrip the Averages, in fact their average Relative Velocity is 279.

To those well versed in investment procedure the figures and observations presented herein may seem extremely obvious. But those same intelligent investors will possibly be the first to admit that they know of many less well informed people who have, in the past, bought stocks that normally belong in Group "C"—the Speculations—when their financial position was such that they should have confined themselves to stocks in Group "A"—if, in fact, they should have been buying common stocks at all.

To those not so well informed on the habits of common stocks it is hoped the above explanations may be helpful in reading the weekly analyses of the Stock Appraiser in SATURDAY NIGHT. It is, of course, quite impossible to compress all that can be learned from a study of stock habits in these short articles. Readers will have recognized from the above figures, however, that many stocks have consistent habits and can be given a Neutral rating; others, more resistant to declines in the Averages can be rated Neutral-Plus and in some cases Favorable; while others, less buoyant on rallies, can be classified as Neutral-Minus, and in some cases, Unattractive. It is still often a source of wonder to the writer to see how accurately a study of Relative Velocity figures will foretell a drop in a dividend rate or other unfavorable feature of some particular stock. As avoidance of weak situations is important in the preservation of capital these studies can, in this way alone, prove to be quite profitable.

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Company Reports

Gatineau Power

A NEW issue of $10,000,000 Gatineau Power Company first mortgage bonds, 3¼% Series "D," due 1970, is being offered by a group of Canadian investment dealers headed by the Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, at the price of 104.50 and accrued interest. The new bonds are payable in Canada only and are due June 15, 1970.

The proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of these bonds, together with proceeds to be received from the private sale of $7,000,000 serial debentures, are to be applied to the redemption of $9,370,000 of the company's presently outstanding first mortgage bonds, 3¾% Series "B," due 1969, $1,200,000 of its 3¾% serial debentures due 1947-48, and $6,000,000 of its 3¾% debentures due 1949.

Concurrently with the issue of the bonds of Series "D," the company is selling in the United States $45,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, 3% Series "C" due 1970, and $9,500,000 of its sinking fund debentures, 2¾% due 1961. Proceeds from these sales will be applied to the redemption of $52,500,000 of the company's presently outstanding first mortgage bonds, 3¾% Series "A" due 1969 and $1,980,000 of its 2½% promissory notes due 1946/49.

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

If You Are
a No. 1 Citizen
You will look after
No. 1 . . .

THIS is not selfishness, but the realization that a community is no better, no sounder than its citizens.

The welfare of our community — Canada — depends not alone on those charged with the government of the country, but on each of its citizens — 12,000,000 strong.

Today, that welfare is menaced by the danger of inflation. Already, millions in lands devastated by war suffer misery because of it.

Inflation, to the citizen, means simply less and less value for his dollar . . . his living costs soar as free and careless spending drives up the price of goods still in short supply.

War always brings the threat of inflation in its wake . . . only the prudence of the people can keep it in check.

• • •

How? Mainly, by conservation . . . by buying only those goods which are in fair supply, and by saving money for the day when goods now in short supply will be readily available.

This helps to keep prices steady — to keep your dollar at its real worth.

This means that, if you are a No. 1 citizen, you will rigidly avoid black market purchases and you will save money by

- building up your savings account;
- keeping up your insurance;
- buying Government bonds and War Savings Certificates;
- holding whatever of these securities you have bought.

This is conservation — the first requisite for personal security — the first attribute of good citizenship.

BANK OF MONTREAL
working with Canadians in every walk
of life for 128 years

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

D75

Form 181
Y BE KEPT

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

underground development had to be deferred. Success attendant upon the drilling exploration of Howe Sound resulted in fast growing interest in the gold possibilities of the area and intensive exploration was soon underway. Such companies as Northern Canada, Pioneer Mines, Macassa Mines, International Mining and others, started well planned geological and prospecting programs.

So favorable were the results secured from the extensive diamond drilling carried out by Howe Sound on the Nor-Acme property that it was decided to immediately launch a large scale operation which would cover everything right through to production. The orebody, having a length of nearly 1,000 feet, and an average width of between 60 and 80 feet, depending on the size of a bulge in the east section, has been completely drilled on the upper horizons. The bulge reaches a width of 120 feet at one point, but the average width of the orebody appears to be somewhat less at 1,000 feet, the deepest horizon drilled. Operating levels will be about 300 feet apart, with the bottom at about 900 feet. Intermediate levels will be established for ore development. Some delays have been experienced in completion of the power line from the Sherritt Gordon, and in a new road from Herb Lake to the property, but good progress is reported with construction and other work necessary to opening the big property. It will likely be next February before power is turned on although it is expected the road, being constructed by the Manitoba government, will be finished next month. The townsite (name as yet unknown) premises to be a model one and is already largely laid out and will be controlled by the province.

•

While on the subject of Manitoba, it is noteworthy that San Antonio Gold Mines, 14-year old producer in the Rice Lake area, with production to date in excess of $18,000,000 is gradually getting operations back to normal. A peak of 550 tons was attained before the wartime depletion of manpower became serious and this dropped to 375 tons last year. It is now back to 400 tons daily and expectations are that this rate will be considerably higher before the end of the current year. Development work is also showing considerable improvement after last year having reached its lowest point. At present results are beginning to come in from new ground with the No. 56 vein on the 12th and 13th levels providing the outstanding news. An ore length of 200 feet has been opened on the 12th level and slightly less on the 13th, and they show average mine grade with a slightly better than drift width. The No. 56 is one of a series of veins angling across the favorable structure. To prepare for normal development, a new opening, No. 4 shaft, will be established below the 16th level.

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$10,000,000

Gatineau Power Company

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec)

First Mortgage Bonds 3¼% Series D due 1970

Dated June 15, 1946 **Due June 15, 1970**

Principal, half-yearly interest thereon (June 15 and December 15), and redemption premium, if any, payable in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada, at the principal office of the Paying Agent of the Company in the Cities of Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg or Vancouver, at the option of the holder. Redeemable in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity on at least thirty days' notice at the following percentages of the principal amount thereof, together in each case with accrued interest to the date of redemption:

Twelve Months Period Ending June 14	Percentage of Principal Amount	
	For redemption at option of Company or for other purposes of the Bond Indenture	For redemption for purposes of Sinking Fund
1947	107.50	—
1948	107.20	—
1949	106.90	—
1950	106.60	—
1951	106.20	—
1952	105.90	103.90
1953	105.60	103.80
1954	105.30	103.60
1955	104.90	103.50
1956	104.60	103.30
1957	104.30	103.10
1958	104.00	102.90
1959	103.60	102.80
1960	103.30	102.60
1961	103.00	102.40
1962	102.70	102.20
1963	102.30	102.00
1964	102.00	101.70
1965	101.70	101.50
1966	101.40	101.30
1967	101.10	101.10
1968	100.80	100.80
1969	100.60	100.60

And thereafter to maturity at the principal amount thereof.

Coupon Bonds, registrable as to principal, in the denomination of $1,000 and Fully Registered Bonds in the denominations of $1,000 or authorized multiples thereof. Coupon Bonds and Fully Registered Bonds, and the several denominations thereof, interchangeable.

Trustee: The Royal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 as amended, states that Companies registered under it may invest their funds.

Price: 104.50 and accrued interest

We offer the First Mortgage Bonds 3¼% Series D due 1970, as principals, if, as and when issued, by the Company and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of all legal matters, on behalf of the Company, by Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth & Ker, and on our behalf, by Messrs. Heward, Holden, Hutchison, Cliff, Meredith & Collins, such Counsel to rely on the opinion of Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth & Ker on all legal matters pertaining to franchises, titles, conformity to local laws and the security created by the Bond Indenture, who will rely upon opinions of local counsel for the Company with respect to matters pertaining to the laws of the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment, in whole or in part, and the right is reserved to close subscription books at any time without notice. It is expected that Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for Definitive Bonds when available, will be ready for delivery in Montreal and Toronto on or about July 19, 1946.

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited **Wood, Gundy & Company Limited** **A. E. Ames & Co. Limited**
Collier, Norris & Quinlan Limited **Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited** **L. G. Beaubien & Co. Limited**
McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon Limited **Cochran, Murray & Co. Limited** **Kerrigan, MacTier & Co. Limited**
Midland Securities Limited **Greenshields & Co Inc** **W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited**
Mills, Spence & Co., Limited **Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc.** **Mead & Co. Limited**
Brawley, Cathers & Co.

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.
July 18, 1946